CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28720—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,

F. I. C., F. C. S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "PENINSULAR."

THE Extra STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 19th April, and Baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard before 10 A.M. that day.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M. to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	370	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I.	PEKIN	3009	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.I.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.I.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	8th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	9th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

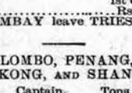
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VOX HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3795	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none, NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 20th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on 21st April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light.

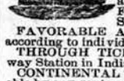
For particulars as to passage, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

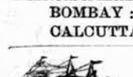
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.

KARACHI—Camp.

LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 15, 1892. Agents.

BREAKFAST SERVICE,
40 PIECES,
RUPEES 10.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the Distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full, mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30.

N.B.—Owing to decline in EXCHANGE the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

WINDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
" 5 Medium	4	8
" 4 Large	4	12
" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PLATINUM PRINTING.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sensitizing Solutions for either Black or Sepia Brown Images, per oz. bot.	5 8	6 4
Plain White paper, 28 inches wide, per yard	0 6	7
" " " extra strong for large prints " "	0 10	0 11
Lime drying tins, complete, for holding paper up to 8½ by 6½ each	1 8	1 12
" " " paper up to 12 by 10, each	2 0	2 4
Brushes, for spreading, each	0 8	0 9
Softeners, each	1 6	1 10
Hydrochloric Acid, oz., 3 As.; per lb.	1 0	1 2
Sodium Oxalate " 4 " "	2 4	2 8

The Sensitizing Solution must not be exposed to light, but must be kept in the dark.

The paper may be coated by lamp light, or by any yellow light.

The above prices are advanced 10 per cent. since the 1st instant.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water	Lemonade
Seltzer Water	Ginger Ale
Potash Water	Quinine Tonic
Lithia Water (Simple)	Ginger Beer
Aërated Water	Ginger Ale
	Raspberryade.

TREACHER & CMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,

31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.

Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.

BRANCH OFFICES:

54, RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS.

MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.

BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE, BANK AMSTERDAM,

OFFROY AND COMPANY, PARIS.

GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

TENNIS,— WHITE, DRABS, & GREYS,

SOAP SHRUNK. —CRICKET FOR THE SUMMER "92"

"ENTIRELY NEW STYLES"—SUITS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climet from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;

OR

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 1 4

12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1892,
AT 9-15 P. M.

SOIREE MUSICALE,

GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED
PIANO-VIRTUOSO AND COMPOSER,

HERR ALB. FRIEDENTHAL.

PROGRAMME :—Beethoven (Moonlight Sonata) Chopin, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Brahms, Conelli, Thome, Gounod, Liszt, and Friedenthal.

PRICES :

Orchestra, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Back Seats, Rs. 2 ; etc.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OBERON," marked S & Co., and marked B, must take DELIVERY at once, failing to do so, CARGO will be landed at their Risk and Expense. Ship is now in stream for four days.

A. S. GRATE,
Master.

18th April 1892.

NOW READY.—Rs. 20.

THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1892.

THACKER AND Co., LD.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the audited Account made up to 31st March, 1892, and appointing Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALA.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDALA AND BACK.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of the VISITORS going to KHANDALA to witness the ceremony of the opening of the CONVALESCENT HOME at that place by His Excellency the Governor, on SATURDAY, the Twenty Third instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE BOMBAY and run to KHANDALA and back on that day at the following times namely :—

	H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at.....	13	45
Leave Byculla.....	13	55 and
Arrive at Khandala	17	0
Leave Khandala at.....	20	45 .
Leave Niral at.....	22	40 and
Arrive at Byculla at	0	8 and
Arrive at Victoria Terminus at.....	0	15 midnight 24.

2. Single First and Second Class Fares will be charged for the double journey to Khandala and back by this Special Train. But these Tickets will be available for return from Khandala to Bombay until the last ordinary Passenger Train from Khandala on the following Monday, the Twenty-Fifth instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th of April 1892.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD ?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT, and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Station Hospital the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, books, plants, one light Victoria with horse and harness, child's pony with saddle, etc., the property of J. B. MALONEY, Esq.
The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, April 19, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,—
4 bales grey shirtings,
1 case khaki dress brocade,
About 120 reams brown papers,
10 cases beer in quarts and pints.
On account and at the risk of indentor, Gellabhoy Damodar —A—4982 1-14-14 bales grey dhoties, ex. s.s. "Arabia" and "City of Edinburg."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 19, 1892.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE TANNERY, OR LEATHER FACTORY, WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT DHARAVI.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thos. H. Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Cutlay Syed Mahomed and others, under the power of sale given in the mortgage, bearing the date 18th January, 1888, and 15th December, 1891.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tannery or leather factory, with compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dharavi, fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cutlay Syed Mahomed and Cutlay Ahmed Mohidin, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6,11,13,16,30 standing on the name Chundoo Mooljee Khoja, containing by admeasurement 4,257 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the ground of Nago Patel, partly by the ground of Maroti Appa and partly by the ground of Harri Sawan, on the west partly by the ground of Madhawrao Bhasker and partly by the ground of Aetwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipoola and Co., and partly by the ground of Anela Frances on the south partly by the ground of Magull Domingo Bhundari.
And also 3 pieces of land or vacant tocca ground containing by admeasurement 1538 square yards or thereabouts, with buildings and chawls standing thereon.
For particulars, plans, conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, April 19, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA, IN KATTYWAR, AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATTYWAR.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of Mr. John Russell, Agent for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co., be re-sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of Mr. Govindjee Madhowjee, if not previously disposed of by private contract, by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892. (In consequence of default made by the previous purchaser, the confirmation obtained by such purchaser having been dissolved by order of the High Court, dated the 7th April 1892.)

LOT NO. 1.

1. A piece of land at Jodia believed to measure from E. to W. 391 guz and from N. to S. 62 guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

2. A piece of land with a bungalow at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 69 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts.
3. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.
4. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.
5. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 554 square yards or thereabouts.
6. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 16-6-9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Russell, Esq., Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the Estate of Messrs. Russell, Bevis and Co., or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 19, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS with a good knowledge of both construction and Office work. Men with a good Mechanical Training would be preferred. For further particulars apply to

THE TELEGRAPH ENGINEER,
Madras Railway, Arkonam.

H. R. P. CARTER,
Ag. Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 9th April, 1892.

FOR SALE.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing : the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours. 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. The plant has given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be disposed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1. at Loyds, 382 tons gross, 223 nett, built in 1886, at Glasgow by Murdoch and Murray. She is well equipped and thoroughly seaworthy. Expected from Zanzibar about the 20th instant.
Offers to be made to, and further particulars obtained from the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvie.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 1890, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેકશાદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,
A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 (Thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1891, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1892, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 16th April, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 30th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXTRA MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM and Countries served through it, and for the Continent of Europe, will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892, for despatch by the Extra P. & O. S. S. "Peninsular" to Marseilles. The MAIL will be strictly limited to LETTERS and PACKETS specially marked for despatch Per S. S. "Peninsular."

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Post-Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, Dated 12th April, 1892.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES at the Mills of the abovenamed Company, for 1 year from the 1st or 15th May next, are hereby invited and will be received on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row.
Forms of Schedules containing full particulars of stores required and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied may be had on application to the Undersigned on or after MONDAY, the 18th instant, on payment of Rupee One per copy.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order.
CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' POWERS ACT, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRIETTA VARY WATT, late of Horton Hall, near Leek, in the County of Stafford, widow, European, deceased (who died at Aix les Bains, in France, on or about the 23th day of May, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of her Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SHEA DE BROWN, of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshead Candy, the Executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf, at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Candy as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and mortgagees' POWERS ACT 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE LODWICK WARDEN, late of Pembroke Lodge, No. 3, Leam Terrace, East Leamington, in the County of Warwick, a Major-General on the retired list of the Bombay Staff Corps, European, deceased (who died at Leamington, Spa, in the County of Warwick aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Richard Seeade Brown of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow, the Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 531 of 1891.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff

vs.

LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 21th day of November, 1891, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 14,713-10, for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit, when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.
AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated 25th November, 1891, moveable property consisting of 1 silver thalee, 2 silver lotas, 2 silver spoons, 1 silver drinking cup, 1 pair of silver toe-ornaments, 1 pair of wristlets (said to be gold), 103 small beads (said to be pearls), 1 necklace (said to be gold), 1 gold ring (with small blue stone sapphire), 10 loose pearls (with small green stones (emeralds attached), 1 nose-ring (set with pearls), 1 red stone (ruby) and 5 blue stones (sapphires), 1 ring with green stone (emerald), 3 plain silver rings, 1 hair ornament with one green stone (emerald), and 2 red stones (rubies), 1 bent silver wristlet, 3 small silver coins, 2 small toe-rings, 1 neck ornament, 1 ring with white stone (diamond), 1 head ornament on string (chauls), 1 ear-ring (with four-anna piece at the back), 1 head ornament (chaul, without string), 1 ear-button with 6 red stones (rubies) and one green stone (emerald), 31 copper handahs (of sizes), 4 copper lotas (of sizes), 11 copper thalees (of sizes), 2 brass handahs, 13 brass lotas (of sizes), 12 brass thalees (of sizes), cupboards, tables, chairs, fancy articles, a small harmonium, table chandeliers, 1 silver watch (No. 41379) and metal chain ; also, 1 small phaeton, 1 shigram, a set of single plated harness, pair of carriage lamps, 2 carriage cushions, &c., &c., was attached towards the satisfaction of the Said Decree and costs.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1892, (and following days), at 2-30 o'clock p.m., under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on the 10th day of December, 1891, the Undersigned will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at Malabar Hill, (near Police Station), without the Fort, the said attached property, or so much thereof, as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and Costs.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
The property will be on view three days before the date of sale.
For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1892

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS :—

BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.
Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.
The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 15s. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital ..... „	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances on which Monies received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
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Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery
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25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-40

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Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,002½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	390
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£20	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Chartee Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	70

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	40
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	900	500	50	10 pr.ct.	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,460	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hing ungh at Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullougins	1,500	500	500	25	90
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeevraj Baboo	1,000	11,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khatau Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,487½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	12
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	--	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	--	1,040
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	3	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	25	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	475xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	130
Colaba	500	200	200	16	110
East India	300	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250		Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	900
Harvey and Sabatady	300	500	all	50	535
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton Co, and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	470
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	423½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	695
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	00	500	500	20	360
Sassoon	600	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250	
	750	50	150	7½	195	
Back Bay Paths	500	50	50	12	12	
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105	
Batty Brothers	6,625	200	185	13	42	
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom	
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,015	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,800	
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	999	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½	
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	--	70 nom	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18	
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100	
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	311	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100	
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	99	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	53xd	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	83	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460	
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350	
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20	
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80	
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50	
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	50	all	85	970	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	100	
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½xd	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2
China Leaf	"	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-10 "
Bombay do.	"	23-11
English Sovereigns	"	15-11
Do. Dirazos	"	15-10-6
Bar Silver 17 Bottoms	"	1/8-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from London; Clyde (s), Shanghai; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf; and Northumbria (s), Odessa.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in Scott's Press, at Colaba. The fire was extinguished by the work-people before the arrival of fire-brigades. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

A CHILD ROBBED AT A FAIR.—Dhunjee Maloo reported to the police that, on Sunday, whilst he was walking about the Mahaluxmi Fair with his little daughter, somebody approached them from behind, and snatching a neck-ornament from the child, ran away.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—Ganoo Luxman, residing at Duncan Road, has made a report to the police that his wife, Luxmee, about 19 years of age, left his house, on Sunday afternoon, and has not since returned. At the time she left home, she was wearing several silver ornaments.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, to-morrow (Wednesday), April 20, at 5-30 p.m. The Bishop of Bombay will preside. The attendance of all friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 p.m.

Lancers	La Cigale ..... Coote
Overture	The Armourer ..... Lortzing.
Gavotte	Moderne ..... Berthold Fours.
Valse	Espagnole Nina ..... Williams.
Selection	Captain Therese ..... Planquette.
Galop	Wonnetrunken ..... C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.—As will be seen from an advertisement Herr Albert Friedenthal, the celebrated pianist and composer, gives his first recital in Bombay, on Thursday evening. The programme does not lack variety, as the celebrated piano-virtuoso proposes giving selections from Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and many other great composers. This soiree musicale promises to be a treat for lovers of music such as we seldom have in Bombay, and notwithstanding that we are in the middle of our warm season it is to be hoped he may have a large and appreciative audience.

SETTING A DOG UPON A WOMAN.—Yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Dastoor Phiroz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who presided at the Girgaum Police Court, in the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who has gone to Matheran, on leave, Ganu Luxman was charged with setting his dog upon a woman, named Ghebroo. On Saturday, whilst the prosecutrix was going to a waterpipe, to fetch water, the accused set his dog upon the woman, which bit her left leg. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5, and ordered that the fine, if paid, be given over to the prosecutrix as compensation. The Magistrate advised the accused to keep his dog muzzled in future.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.—Sheik Nanu Alibux, aged twenty-five years, was, yesterday, charged, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Briscoe, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Buckree Edoubee, aged twenty years. Evidence showed that the prisoner's wife separated from him at Lucknow over some quarrelling between them, and came to live with her relations in Bombay. The prisoner followed her a few days after, and on discovering her presence at Jugjeewan Kika Street, demanded the possession of his child. The mother parted with it, but refused to accompany her husband back to Lucknow. Her obstinacy seems to have incensed him, and whilst she was sleeping with her relations in the open air, he attacked her with a razor, cutting her about the nose and throat. Her cries roused her brother-in-law, who, on noticing a man hastily retreating, immediately pursued him, and with the assistance of the police secured his arrest. The prisoner was remanded till the 2nd proximo, pending the recovery of his wife.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION OF SEWER GAS.—Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest, at the morgue, touching the death of Dianoo Kondee, a labourer, employed in the drainage department of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality, while Mr. Superintendent Grennan appeared for the police. Mr. T. W. Thorley, an Inspector, employed in the drainage department of the Municipality, deposed that the test paper was put in the sewer in order to ascertain whether carbonic gas existed in the air of the sewer. If the paper changed colour, it was thought that there did exist such gas in the sewer, and in that case no labourer was sent into the sewer. The light was always first lowered into the sewer for the purpose of ascertaining whether poisoning gas existed in the sewer. If the light was extinguished into the sewer, the labourers were not sent into the sewer, as it indicated the existence of poisoning gas in the sewer. He did not know before the 11th instant, that inflammable gas existed in the sewer. This was the first time he knew that such inflammable gas was formed in the sewer. On the 11th instant an explosion took place in another sewer at Chandanwadi. Nobody was then injured. He had reported the matter to the Deputy Executive Engineer of the drainage department. This explosion took place four days afterwards. At this stage Mr. Grennan handed a letter to the Coroner, sent by the Public Prosecutor to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, stating that owing to some engagement he was prevented from attending the Coroner's enquiry. One more witness was examined, after which the Coroner adjourned the inquest to Friday next, to enable the Public Prosecutor to attend at the enquiry.

A CHEAT OR A THIEF.

A STRANGE case of theft, which came on for hearing at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Dastur Phiroz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, illustrates one of the different modes of cheating practised in Bombay. It savours rather of romance than an actual tale, and shows how easily a credulous man can be played upon by clever cheats. Bapoo Damodar was charged by Khan Saheb Nowroji Kaikobad Mody, Inspector in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with stealing a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from the pocket of Govind Ghangadhee. The facts of the case are rather curious and conflicting. Inspector Nowroji said that on the 1st instant, the accused made a report to the authorities of the Currency Bank Office, that a note for Rs. 1,000 had been stolen by somebody from his house. Subsequently the complainant made a report to the police that the accused stole a note from his pocket on the 31st ultimo, between the stations of Parel and Grant Road, whilst he was travelling in a railway train. The accused was accordingly arrested at Alibagh, when he made a statement before the police to the effect that he had not stolen the note from the complainant's pocket, but that he had cheated him under the following circumstances:—A few days ago the accused represented to the complainant that he was an alchemist, and he knew a mysterious process by which he could "make two of one note." The accused induced the complainant to try his skill and profit himself by it. The complainant, produced a ten-rupee-note unreluctantly, and asked the accused to show him his marvellous power. The accused took the note in his hand, and after muttering several words, which were quite unintelligible, he closed his fist and on opening it the complainant was surprised to see two notes of Rs. 10 in the hands of the accused. The accused then offered to double a note of a larger sum and the complainant, who was unable to resist the temptation, produced willingly enough a note for Rs. 1,000, and handed it over to the accused, who in his statement admitted that he concealed the note in his pocket and gave a "bogus" note of Rs. 1,000 to the complainant, who did not recognise it, and put it in his box. He admitted having cheated the complainant in the manner mentioned above, but denied that he had stolen the note from the complainant's pocket in the manner alleged by the complainant. He added that he had deposited the note with a Marwaree for safe custody. Inspector Nowroji Mody said that the charge of cheating was non-cognisable, and he was, therefore, at a loss to understand how to deal with the case. The Magistrate remarked that he was not in a position to judge at present, whether the case was of cheating or of theft, unless he heard some evidence. The complainant told one story and the accused another, so it was better to give no credit to either before hearing the evidence in the case. The Magistrate called upon the complainant to produce his witnesses; but the complainant said that his witnesses were absent from Bombay, and asked the Magistrate to postpone the case in order to enable him to produce his witnesses against whom he applied for a summons. The Magistrate asked the complainant to submit a written application for witness-summons, mentioning names of all his witnesses therein. The Magistrate then interrogated the accused if he had any witnesses to call in his defence, but the accused replied in the negative. The case stands adjourned until the 22nd instant. The case is placed in the hands of the Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, for further enquiry.

HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ON the evening of the 14th instan, Mr. M. H. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, attended at the residence of the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, Malabar Hill, to make an emergent application on behalf of Mr. C. Durant, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Messrs. H. D. B. Gribble, pleader of H. H. the Nizam's Courts, Mr. A. W. Forbes, pleader, Secunderabad, and Mr. G. Claridge, proprietor of the Caxton Press, Bombay, from printing and publishing in Bombay an intended newspaper, under the name of "The Deccan Weekly Times." The damages in the suit are laid at Rs. 50,000. The plaint and the affidavit on which Counsel moved, set forth that the plaintiff, the proprietor of the late "Hyderabad Record" newspaper, had for two months been making preparations to start in Bombay a newspaper to be called the "Deccan Times," a weekly review, devoted to the interests of the "Hyderabad State." This project he communicated to several persons: amongst others to Mr. Frederick Edgelow, who mentioned it to Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chenoi, and also to a Mr. G. A. Fernandez, and it thus probably came to the knowledge of the first and second defendant. They, it is alleged, then tried to forestall the plaintiff by employing the Byculla Education Society's Press to print a newspaper to be called, "The Deccan Weekly Times" largely devoted to Hyderabad affairs," and Mr. Fernandez was deputed to Bombay to get out this intended paper with all possible despatch. This having come to the knowledge of the plaintiff, he instantly took measures to secure his proprietary rights by making a declaration under Act XXV. of 1867, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and by hastily printing the first number of his paper under the name of "The Deccan Times" with the subsidiary titles "Deccan Weekly Times" and "Weekly Deccan Times." The Superintendent and Committee of the Byculla Press having been served with a notice from Messrs. Turner and Hemming threatening legal proceedings unless the printing of the defendants' intended paper was discontinued, refused to proceed with the printing without a large deposit in cash, in addition to an indemnity from a local firm, which were not furnished. The third defendant then undertook to print the paper and left unanswered a notice sent to him by the plaintiff's solicitor, threatening him with legal proceedings if he printed it. Hence the present suit and application. It appears from a statement in the plaint that a paper called the "Deccan Times" was formerly published in Secunderabad. It is now defunct beyond resuscitation within the limits of Hyderabad, the rulers whereof have interdicted the publication of all newspapers through out the dominions of His Highness the Nizam. The second defendant (Mr. Forbes) was at one time part-owner of that now extinct paper, and acted as editor of it. The first defendant (Mr. Gribble) subsequently succeeded the second defendant (who was paid out) became Managing Proprietor of it, and turned his connexion with it largely to his personal benefit, until he in turn was bought out by Mr. Shapurjee Edulji Chinoy. The Nizam's Government finally purchased this now extinct paper through an agent for Rs. 45,000 and discontinued its publication, plaintiff's own paper, "the Hyderabad Record," which was sold to him for Rs. 5,000, was bought up for Rs. 18,000.

His Lordship admitted the application and granted a rule nisi calling on the defendants to show cause why the plaintiff should not be declared solely entitled to publish a paper under the name of the "Deccan Times," and the before-mentioned subsidiary titles, and also granted an interim injunction against all the defendants, their servants and agents, restraining them from printing or publishing a paper under the name of "Deccan Weekly Times," or under any other name calculated to infringe the plaintiff's rights.

ENCOUNTER WITH A WOUNDED PANTHER.

The following particulars have reached us of an exciting encounter which Mr. Prideaux, an Assistant Commissioner in the Berars, had with a wounded panther on the 2nd instant. Mr. Prideaux was out after some deer, in company with a native shikari; they went some fourteen miles out from Yeotmal, in the Wun District of the Berars. While following up some deer Mr. Prideaux heard a rustling in the long grass not far from him. Looking in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, he observed a large panther moving slowly along in the grass. He levelled his rifle and fired; the panther was hit but he manage to drag himself a few yards and then lay groaning. Going near the spot where the panther was when he fired Mr. Prideaux saw a large quantity of blood on the ground and some entrails lying about. The panther had evidently been badly hit in the stomach and Mr. Prideaux intended to wait for a quarter of an hour before approaching too close to where the panther lay, hoping that by that time the panther would die. All of a sudden the panther charged Mr. Prideaux and sprang at his throat. Mr. Prideaux fired a second shot at the brute as he charged, but in the excitement of the moment he missed his mark—he had fired at the head. The bullet struck one of the brute's hind legs shattering the bone. This, however, did not stop him. He sprang upon Mr. Prideaux, who to save his throat, put up his left arm which the panther seized. Mr. Prideaux was knocked down with the force of the charge and the panther rolled over him. The brute mauled Mr. Prideaux's left arm very badly. The native shikari, who had a spear, pluckily came to the rescue of his master, and while the brute was mauling Mr. Prideaux's arm the shikari thrust the spear down the brute's throat and pinned him to the ground, thus relieving Mr. Prideaux who jumped up, seized his rifle and quickly despatched the brute with a third bullet. Mr. Prideaux hurried back to his tent, and washed his wounds with some carbolic lotion which he happened to have in his tent. To stop the profuse bleeding of the wounds he put a ligature on his arm above the wounds, and then mounting his pony rode back fourteen miles into Yeotmal where he was fortunate enough to find Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner, who happened to be there on tour. Dr. Little promptly attended to Mr. Prideaux. The ligature on the arm, however, having been too tightly tied the circulation of the blood was altogether cut off from the arm. High fever set in, and for some days the patient was delirious and in a critical condition. Mortification also set in and the fever rose to 107 deg. Thanks, however, to the unremitting care of Dr. Little and Dr. Morrison (the Civil Surgeon) the patient is now, we are glad to learn, free from fever and is doing well. The mortified flesh has been taken away and with great difficulty the arm was saved. The wounds, however, will take a long time to heal—probably three months or so. The wound on the upper arm, where a portion of the biceps muscle had to be taken off is about five inches long by three inches wide. This will take a long time to fill up.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. DORAB DUSTOOR PESHOTAN SUNJANA, an oriental scholar, delivered a lecture yesterday, at the Hall of the Bai Bhicaeejee Shapoorjee Bengallee Girls' School, on "Matrimony and Position of the Zoroastrian Wife in Remote Antiquity;" Sir Raymond West presiding. The lecturer in his very able discourse showed that Zoroastrian women of the Avesta period—about three thousand years ago—were sufficiently educated to entitle themselves to be on a level with the sterner sex. Some of the women, he said, had so far distinguished themselves in one way or other that their names were deemed worthy of being recorded in religious works which exist at the present day. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Darab for his very able and interesting lecture. Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed, and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation. The chairman, in returning thanks, addressed the assembly at some length on the subject of the lecture.

THE first electric locomotive made in Sweden has been turned out by Messrs. Edwin Andren and Co., of Gothenburg. It is worked by accumulators, and is of 10 horse-power. It is projected to transmit electric force for lighting and industrial purposes to the town of Ostersund from a waterfall 10 miles distant. The necessary steps towards carrying out the scheme have already been taken. This town will be the first in Sweden supplied with electricity in this manner. The corporation of the city of Linkoping has decided upon establishing an electric central station for lighting at a cost of £12,000. It will be worked from a neighbouring waterfall, producing a force of 215 horse-power.

THE PAHANG RISING.

OUR correspondents in Pahang, writing on the 25th March and various other dates, estimate the present following of the *ex-Orang Kayah* at from five hundred to one hundred men, with a leaning towards the smaller figure. He is declared to have plenty of arms and plenty of rice. The loyalty of Toh Gajah seems to be seriously doubted by persons other than Government officers. At he time at which our correspondents write they were still under the impression that there was some truth in the reported capture of Temerloh; and, indeed, there is forwarded to us a somewhat lengthy and detailed narrative of that imaginary capture. It seems unnecessary now to give these details, but it may be noted with interest that "the Malays are most reticent as to what the casualties were on their side." On the 25th instant, the false story of the alleged capture of Temerloh was plainly believed to be true by all the Malays, and it then had the effect of greatly increasing the prestige of the ex-Orang Kayah Pahlawan. The Selangor authorities at the telegraphic request of Mr. James Fraser had despatched a quantity of arms to be used by Rajah Imneh's followers, and these were to arrive at Raub on the morning of the 26th. There were heavy floods in the Raub district on the night of the 21st March.—*Straits Times.*

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Short Causes.

612-91—Crawford B and Co—Lalee Mowjee vs Shaik Essabin Khulifa—Payne, G and S

120-92—Ardesir H and D—Hassambhoy Visrambhoy vs Karmali Versey and another—K D Shroff.

143-92—Framjee D—Cassum Noor Mahomed and another vs Nawab Mahomed—Edgelow and G.

147-92—Ardesir H and D—Sorabjee Eduljee vs Mooljee Hunsraj and another—T A Bland and Balkrishna and T

150-92—Balkrishna and T Jamshedjee Dhunjeebhai Daruwala vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Daruwala.

152-92—Mansukla D and J—Shankerprasad Hariprasad and another vs Ferdinand Fischer.

154-92—Bhaishanker and K—William Malcolm Jones vs Vizbhukhandas, Muljee B Barbhaya.

166-92—Payne, G and S—Sha Veera Heerajee vs Ramjee Baghojee—Dargay.

177-92—Little, S. F and N—Treacher and Co vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

99-92—Mansukla D and J—Primcorevahoo alias Devcorebai vs Ranchordas Premjee.

Postponed Long Causes.

167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.

16-92—Conroy and B—Sir Edward Bates and others vs Goverdhun Pitamber—K J Mantri.

469-91—Little, S. F and N—Joshi Dewjee Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee Ashu—Nanu and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

27-92—K J Mantri—Balajee Ramjee Khedker vs Ramjee Vishra a Chawan and another—Janardhan and A.

56-92—Mansukla D and J—Shankerprasad Hariprasad vs Vijbhoocandas Nagerdas—In person.

68-92—Chalk, W and S—Hurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohl—Crawford, B and C.

403-91—Thackurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D.

357-91—K J Mantri—Pranguvind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.

372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabaw vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

553-91—Janardhan and A—for pauper—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Samson Hanikar.

395-91—Little, S. F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Treekamdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G,

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment on Motion.

570-91—Craigie, Lean and O—Narrondas Calliandas vs Devidas Harivalabdas and others—Crawford, B and Co, and C and B, C L and O, M S Dickshit, E and G.

For Consent Decree.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manecekjee Damaunwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhai Chamarbagwalla—In person.

For Consent Decree.

310-81—Chalk, W and S—Bhasker Raghunath vs Mathoorbai and others—Bicknell and M, C, W and S

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

360-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Waghjee Korejee—Little, S, F and N.

107-92—M N Sikkalwalla—Waghjee Hunmantrao vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Moos—Roughton and B.

563-91—A F Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs H H Shrimunt Mulharrao Holkar and others—T and M, M H Kanga and others.

95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.

71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hona Goolam Hoos in Hyderabad—M H Khan.

524-30—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godavaribai—Bhaishanker and K.

38-92—Edgelow and G—Vijbhoocandas Nagerdas vs Sunderprasad and Hariprasad and another—M, D and J.

240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabha Somaram and another—Chinai, M and M.

543-91—Wadia and G Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Boyts and another—Little, S, and F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Northumbria, 1,222 tons, Captain J Molloy, cleared, yesterday, for Odessa, with a general cargo.

THE Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain F W Townsend, sailed, on Saturday last, for Karachi.

THE s s Twickenham, 1,603 tons, Captain C Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst: in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (7th April), with a general cargo, one Portuguese gentleman as cabin, and 140 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J S Parfitt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from China, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr Walter. From Hongkong—Mr J A Chinoy, and Mr D K Billia. From Colombo—Mrs and Miss Colled, Miss A Lewis, Miss Lansz, Mr and Mrs Pereira, Mr. Smith, and Mr H F Alden. From Sydney—Mrs de C Hamilton, Mr H Osborne, and V Osborne. From Melbourne—Lieut Hays, Lieut Fitz Clarence, and Lieut E H de V Atkinson. From different ports—8 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	A	P & O Co
" F. of Inverssaid	1709	Wilson	B	W & A Graham & Co
" Mobile	913	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Tyndale	1391	Moore	D	J Mackintosh & Co
" N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	B Bates & Co
" Almora	1719	Ingram	F	B & P S N & Co
" Lucina	1689		G	K Nixon & Co
" White Hall	1792	Mill	H J	K Nixon & Co
" Rio de Indus	2355	Scott	L	T Morrison & Co
" Willcroft	1915	Oneal	M	
" Taif	878	Hannah	N	Haji Cassum & Co
" Ismailia	--		Q	K Nixon & Co
" Trisco	1633	Browne (30 tons crane)		T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmuti and Bheema ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 50. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PIROSHAW, Diploma'd Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HAMMERED IRON STANDARD LAMPS, (Black with Copper) Just received from England a large consignment of Hammered Iron Table, Wall, Hanging and Standard Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE and Co. are now SHOWING a Choice Assortment of Plain and Fancy Satteens and other new Washing Dress Fabrics, also the latest Novelties in Flowers, Feathers, Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), consists of more than 12,000 Volumes of Current and Standard Literature and supplied to Subscribers, on Quarterly, Half-Yearly, and Yearly Subscription.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred handsome BAY ARAB, Infantry Charger, "Hamoo," free from vice, beautiful paces, has carried a lady, 6 years, 11-3. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Tonga and a pair of fast trotting Ponies, complete. A First-rate turn-out. Apply to JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE and SON, Thana.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF MR. J. B. Maloney's Furniture, Victoria, Horse, Plants, Books, etc., at Upper Colaba, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Captain RENNY'S furniture, etc, at No. 5 Marine Lines, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 20th Instant.

GOLF, FORGAN & Co's Celebrated on SHOW.—ARMY, NAVY, & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40 Rs. 50, and Rs. 100, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, Just received Price 14 As. per lb. Hams from 8 to 13 lbs; Bacon 2 to 10 lbs.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

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WANTED, a COMPETENT ACCOUNTant. Apply with certificates of past service to the SECRETARY, COLABA LAND and Mill Co., Ld.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

SIMLA JAMS for SALE for cash. RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY, Re. 1-12; CAPE GOOSEBERRY and APRICOT, Re. 1-10, per 2 lb. tin.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

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SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices, PIETIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn, (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Rly. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

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Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. Allagency business undertaken.

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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s. Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

THE New York Cotton Market, like the English Produce Markets, was closed on Saturday; but the quotation for Bar Silver, delayed in transmission is given by Reuter 1-16 cent higher than Thursday's price, at 86¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87⅛ dollars. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York at the end of the week is wired as 8½ million bales, against 8,430,000 bales visible on the previous Friday.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	.....	Dec. Rs.	7,07,999
" " Branches	.....	" "	1,21,586
Other Deposits	.....	Inc. "	15,87,026
Government Securities	.....	" "	3,615
Loans "	.....	" "	5,26,268
Bills Discounted	.....	Dec. "	7,60,840
Cash with other Banks	.....	Inc. "	3,70,760
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	" "	3,99,745

As the export season advances to its ordinarily busiest point for our chief staple the trade demand for Money continues to diminish. The Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, and made up to Thursday evening, owing to the late holidays, shows an increase of close upon 4 lakhs in the Cash Balance, which thus stood at about 137½ lakhs; but, the figures which we give above, disclose a much more considerable falling off in trade requirements than the increase in the Balance taken by itself would seem to indicate, the decrease having been no less than 18½ lakhs in the short week covered by the Return, the diminution in the same direction in the two previous weeks having been 6½ lakhs and 8 lakhs, respectively. The principal movement contributing to this result was an increase of nearly 16 lakhs in Private Deposits, and a decrease of 7½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in Loans, the Balance having been otherwise principally affected by further withdrawals of Government Deposits.

COTTON has been a strong market here to-day, and a large business has been done—though more by exporters than by local spinners—while prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Purchases by shippers sum up 3,300 bales, consisting of 550 Bhownugger, at Rs. 169½; 500 each of Broach, at Rs. 179½-82; and Julgaum, at Rs. 159; 400 Mowa, at Rs. 166; 300 each of Viraval, at Rs. 155½; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 160-63½; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 170; 150 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 172½; Bengal, at Rs. 160; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 161; and Akola, at Rs. 152; while the Mills took 1,800 bales in all, say 700 Dhulia, at Rs. 148-9½; 400 Pachora, at Rs. 154; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 170; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 158½; Nugger, at Rs. 158; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 162½; and 50 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 155; and Untni, at Rs. 148 per candy; the total day's business thus aggregating 5,100 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing; but prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday and Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	.....	22,619 bales.
Wheat	.....	109,612 cwts.
Linseed	.....	67,212 "
Rapeseed	.....	34,275 "
Gingelly	.....	2,997 "
Poppyseed	.....	4,034 "
Groundnuts	.....	2,937 "
Castorseed	.....	3,632 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with little fresh business doing. We hear of relets having been given for Hull and Hamburg, for April shipment, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE on the Banks re-opening this morning after the two days' holiday, quotations were 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16 to 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we hear of a fair amount of Bills being placed for ready and near delivery; also a large line of private Telegraphic at 1s. 3 5-22d. for cash; and later on the rate became 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for delivery to the 16th May, and 1s. 3 9-32d. from that date onwards. Bank Telegraphic and Demand also advanced 1-32d. for near delivery, but little enquiry for these media of remittance was apparent; and with Gold sellers again in the market, we closed steady in the meantime as follows, for ready, forward quotations being 1-32d. lower:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 ⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened with a rather quiet feeling which became steady as the day advanced, and rates for Fours have been maintained at 107 3-16 for Cash; 107¼ for this months' settlement; and 107 3-16 for the May account; with 4½ per Cents. quoted nominally at 104½.

SHARES have remained quiet since the market re-opened, and quotations generally are unchanged, no movement of importance having taken place in any line.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th April, as compared with the statement of the 9th April, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	April 9. Rs.	April 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,36,474	42,18,475
Do. at Branches	60,48,799	59,27,213
Other Deposits	3,08,20,039	3,24,07 065
Post Bills	6,852	4,681
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,97,134	29,61,276
Rs.	5,84,49,303	5,89,68,710
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,21,53,91[illegible]	1,21,57,559
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,61,152	86,44,126
Loans do.	73,01,673	84,27,947
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,491	1,348
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,57,43,590	1,49,82,750
Stamps, &c.	21,661	21,665
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,407		
Applied in reduction ..... " 2,85,000	3,92,383	3,92,407
Bullion	2,52,101	6,22,861
Cash & Balances with other banks.	1,33,18,391	1,37,18,016
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	5,84,49,303	5,89,68,710

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

APRIL 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biago westchenaic and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonan temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon, interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	12	50 p.m.	..	38
Teheran	18	1	35 p.m.	..	30
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	52	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	20	—	2
" Madras	..	12	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—March 21, at Perranarworthal, Cornwall, Juliet Susannah, relict of S E Atkinson, H E I C S, aged 86.
BARRON—March 24, at West Dulwich, Col W Barron, late Bengal S C, aged 54.
BROOKS—March 18, at Tufnell-park-road, N B Brooks, son of Major-Gen Brooks, H E I C S, R E, Bombay.
BROWN—March 4, at Meerut, Bengal, E H F Brown, 2nd Lieut, 1st Batt Royal Irish Fus, age 23.
BURGE—March 29, at Kingsmuir, Cheltenham, R S Burge, Maj-Gen, Madras Army, Ret, aged 63.
CASERSZ—March 4, C P Caserszs, late of H M Civil Service in India, and of Clevedon, Torquay, aged 76.
FERGUSSON—March 27, at 18, Lennox-street, Edinburgh, Lieut-Col Alexander Fergusson, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 60.
GELLIE—March 23, at Aberdeen, F Gellie, M A, Major-Gen B n S ', (Retired), aged 57.
GRINDALL—March 29, at Southsea, Susan Frances, widow of Major R F Grindall, Bengal Army, and daughter of late Col R Hunt, H M's 87th regt.
LANGTON—March 22, at Lyme Regis, Mary, daughter of late C G Landon, Capt, Bengal Army.
LAWSON—March 25, at Brighton, Mary, wife of Sir C Lawson, Kt, aged 53.
MILLER—March 25, at Cannes, the Rev A Miller, Chaplain, Bombay Retired List.
ROSS—Feb 9, at Brisbane, Queensland, Major-Gen E D R Ross, late Bengal S C, aged 68.
SMITHERS—March 30, at Newbury, O F Smithers, Maj-Gen, Madras S C (Retired), aged 62.
STEWARD—March 22, at Kensington, Cecilia, daughter of late Capt J Steward, H E I C S, aged 23.
YULE—March 26, at Dulwich-wood-park, G Yule, of London and Calcutta, aged 62.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1892.

"THE Ruin of the Soudan" is the theme and title of a book written by Mr. Henry Russell with some assistance from Mr. William Gattie, and just published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., of London. The object of the work is to show how the ruin of the vast region known as the Soudan, begun by Egyptian maladministration, has been completed by the incomprehensible and conflicting lines of policy pursued by her Majesty's Government in defiance of the counsels of their own most trusted agents on the spot. The chapters devoted to this part of the theme are by the writers themselves regarded as the most important in the volume—an opinion in which every candid reader will probably concur. It would perhaps have been better had the work been confined to this aspect of the question, for the rest, dealing as it does with the events which led to the Gordon Relief Expedition, and those which attended its failure, goes over familiar ground and adds but little to what is already known. It is by no means the same with regard to what has passed in the Soudan since the 11th May, 1886, when the evacuation of Suakin by the British and Indian troops was completed by the departure of General Hadding for Madras. It was decided that Suakin should be held by a force of Egyptian troops, numbering 2,500 men under British officers, the cost, £56,440 per annum and £5,000 for the first equipment, being borne by the British treasury. Watson Pasha, "the new Egyptian Governor-General," had under him a staff of three English officers, a Negro battalion, and a Fellaheen battalion, each under two English Majors—in all, including the Surgeon-Major, nine British officers. There was another Egyptian battalion, a body of cavalry, a body of camelry, and a battery of artillery under Egyptian officers. Two British and one Egyptian war-vessel were in the harbour and one Egyptian vessel in the vicinity. At that time there was no force of Mahdists threatening Suakin. One or two small bodies were at a considerable distance, and formed but an insignificant minority in the midst of tribes whose prosperity, and in fact whose existence depended on the immediate re-opening of trade, which during the three years of the war had been almost brought to an end. The matter of pressing urgency for the Egyptian Government was to re-open trade with the Soudan, which had yielded a large revenue. They recommended this course as likely to lead to the pacification of the Soudan. The British Generals, for military reasons, at first took an adverse view of the proposal, but General Stephenson, on the 21st May, telegraphed home stating that at a meeting held the previous day, Nubar Pasha, Sir H. D. Wolff, and Sir Evelyn Baring, and himself agreed to re-open trade with the Soudan, along the Nile and at Suakin. Sir Henry D. Wolff and Sir E. Baring strongly recommended that course. Sir H. D. Wolff, on the 25th May, wired to Lord Rosebery respecting the inconvenience of the delay in answering General Stephenson's despatch and earnestly urging a favourable decision.

Lord Rosebery unfortunately consulted the War Office, where the first impression of the General Officers in Egypt had been noted, and he replied that the question was not one to be treated precipitately. Sir H. D. Wolff in a despatch set forth the reasons which were considered by "all of us" to make the re-opening of trade by different routes desirable. By organising open fairs or markets at the points mentioned the military authorities could regulate them and impose such restrictions in regard to slaves, arms, and other munitions of war as might be considered necessary. He admitted that the proposals had been initiated in another shape by the Khedive and Moukhtar Pasha, and that the objection of the military authorities had then very properly prevailed against them; but the deputation of the tribes, and the recommendations of General Butler had entirely altered the position, and no charge of inconsistency should be allowed to stand in the way of a useful measure which would divert the minds of the Soudanese from warlike enterprise. A despatch from the War Office recommended the blockade of the Soudan, both in the Red Sea and the Nile Valley, on the ground that the Soudanese were in need of clothing and some of the luxuries of life, including grain from India for food as well as gunpowder and caps, and if trade were re-opened, the authorities at Khartoum and the tribes would have no longer an inducement for making peace. This fatal view prevailed, and in the result drove the tribes helplessly into the hands of the Mahdi. An immense loss of life in aimless intertribal raids fomented by the authorities at Suakin led to heavy reprisals, the siege of Suakin, and a frightful famine which nearly wiped out the Friendlies, and has left the Mahdists the only surviving force in the Soudan. Sir Drummond Wolff, to do him justice, fought strenuously against the infatuated policy of striving to blockade the whole Soudan and force the Mahdists and "Friendlies" alike into submission. He forwarded to the Government a memorandum from General W. F. Butler, in which that officer, judging the situation, military and political, on the spot, pointed out clearly the inevitable results which must attend the prohibition of trade. He showed that it would not prevent the introduction into the Soudan of copper caps, fulminate, and powder, which are all articles easily smuggled, but would on the contrary foster a far-reaching spirit of smuggling, for which the country is eminently favourable, and the smugglers would naturally seek the kind of merchandise which would be most profitable. He pointed out that the prohibition would exasperate the whole native population, which depended upon trade as their principal means of support. They already knew that it was the British and not the Egyptian Government which opposed the re-opening of trade, and attributing their sufferings to us, they would naturally welcome Dervish invaders as deliverers. The absence of trade created a blank in our knowledge of what was going on in the Soudan. Another point of view was that the chief import to the Soudan, if trade re-opened would be English Manchester goods, which would be paid for in gum, drugs, and money thus depleting the Dervish treasury. Fifteen Sheikhs came to Suakin to ask the intentions of the Government, but Watson Pasha, who was personally in favour of re-opening trade, could only tell them that the Government could do nothing until they themselves put an end to Osman Digna's influence, that is to say, that the Friendlies must make war on the Mahdists. In October a telegram announced a victory by the Friendlies, who had killed a number of rebels, and that Colonel Kitchener deserved great credit. This was a big affair. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and Lord Iddesleigh approved of a grant of £2,000 to the Friendlies. Robes of honour and decorations were distributed among the successful Sheikhs. The writers of the book holds that this grant of money justifies the charge that the tribal warfare was encouraged by the Home Government.

The sequel of this victory at Tamai, which Colonel Kitchener regarded as decisive of the fate of Tokar, was that his Arabs refused to fire another shot, and Tokar did not surrender. Part of the booty was three hundred slaves, who were sent by the Friendlies to Jedda and there sold. Forthwith Osman Digna collected his forces and marched upon Suakin, which was now seriously threatened. A third man-of-war was ordered up, and the garrison raised to 5,000 men. The enemy held the trenches before Suakin with 1,000 men, with a reserve of 700 at Handoub, while the garrison consisted of 4,500 men, of whom 800 were English troops. Meanwhile the blockade was continued at all the ports of the Soudan still under Egyptian rule, but via Massowah, and on the coast ceded to Italy, a brisk trade was carried on between Berber and the Arabian coast, and slaves were sold at Jedda, not all of whom came from our Friendlies. The British Consul at Jedda called attention to this large traffic, which kept the Mahdists well supplied with necessaries, while the Friendlies were cut off from foreign trade, and were kept by our blockade stewing in Mahdist juice. For a year the skirmishing around Suakin continued. At the end of that time a successful sortie dispersed the besiegers, and it was suggested to capture Tokar as a preliminary to peace. Sir E. Baring wrote to Lord Salisbury that this proposal, not being approved by her Majesty's Government, was disallowed. The writers of the book consider this and other facts indicative of a desire to protract the desultory warfare. The mere fact that 4,500 trained troops under British officers, supported by three men-of-war, were kept on the defensive for a whole year in Suakin by 1,000 Arabs, would be, we should imagine, a still stronger indication of an intention to keep the Soudan sore open. It is difficult to suppose that any such purpose was deliberately entertained. Lord Salisbury wrote more than once, directing that nothing should be done to incite the Friendlies to make attacks on the Mahdists. Such attacks were, however, frequently made, some of them being headed by Colonel Kitchener. This officer was seriously wounded in one action, which was converted in the moment of apparent success into a disaster by the well-sustained fire of the Dervishes, who had an unlimited supply of ammunition. Sir E. Baring vouched for Colonel Kitchener's desire to conform to the orders of Government, while disapproving of the obstacles which that officer undoubtedly threw in the way of attempts to re-open trade, on a restricted scale, and subject to passes from the police and a heavy duty. What is clear is that there was no continuity of policy on the part either of the Government at home or of the officials on the spot. The result has been the ruin of the Soudan, and to this hour there has been no resumption of the trade, British and Egyptian, in that region. The gravamen of the charge, set forth in these pages and supported by the official despatches, is that a course was adopted with the sanction alternately overt and clandestine of her Majesty's Government, which was calculated to aggravate the existing fermentation:—"The practice of encouraging raids by one tribe upon another, and of assisting in these by troops commanded by British officers, coupled with the operation of the blockade that was simultaneously established with the object of starving the whole population, whether friend or foe, associated as it was by way of apology with an affected desire to check the slave trade has brought the whole country into its present deplorable condition, for which her Majesty's Government are wholly and solely responsible." The indictment is not pressed against the present Ministry; Lord Rosebery and Mr. Campbell Bannerman first turned a deaf ear to the proposal to seek pacification by re-opening trade, while Lord Salisbury during his brief tenure of office in the spring of 1886, appointed Sir Charles Warren to the command at Suakin for the express purpose of effecting a reconciliation with the Soudanese, by the resumption of trade. That policy was reversed when Lord Salisbury returned to office, and Colonel Kitchener was appointed, in July of the same year, to foment intertribal feuds and to impartially blockade friends and enemies alike.

THE new Infantry drill-book has been issued to all the marching regiments of the service, and for the next few months soldiers will have much to learn and unlearn. Though now the only official work, it is styled "provisional," the idea being, as Mr. Stanhope explained in the House of Commons the other evening, that involving as it does some very considerable departures from previously existing ideas as to drill, officers may know there will be no impropriety in their offering observations upon it. Quartermaster Gordon, late of the Scots Guards, the author of so many valuable treatises on drill and kindred subjects, has not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity to bring out a treatise on the book in which he shows clearly the differences between the new and the old orders which officers and drill sergeants will find of great value. It is claimed for the new drill book that it is a distinct advance in the tactical training of the British Army, though it is but provisional, and that this is so is very readily recognised. For some time past the authorities were becoming more and more alive to the fact that the old drill-book, though it answered well enough in the Crimea and the Mutiny, was scarcely calculated to prove successful in the "coming European war," so different are the methods prevailing in modern times. It may be somewhat humiliating to those ultra-patriots who hold everything we have to be the best of its kind, to learn that in the new book we have borrowed our ideas from our neighbours. But it is nevertheless true that the new drill-book is an adaptation of the spirit of the German system. For the future, as a very able exponent of the new system in the *Times* explains, leaders of all ranks are to be taught to think for themselves, act on their own judgment, and depend on their own resources—to act not like machines, but as intelligent beings each striving to carry out the design of the commander. It is to the development of this idea that the whole fabric of the drill-book is built up—squad, battalion, and brigade drill, so far as formations and exercises are concerned, have undergone but little change. Formations for attack disappear, and groups—fire units they are termed—are formed to which recruits are attached directly they join. They work together, grow accustomed to one another, and it is believed, will fight better shoulder to shoulder than if alongside men of whom they have little or no personal knowledge. To each leader in future will be explained the objective of the attack and the manner in which it is desired that operations shall be carried out. In detail, too, the every-day routine of drill, there is apparent the desire to treat the soldier less as an automaton and more as a rational being—to teach him more than blind and unquestioning obedience. In these days of free and compulsory education, when every soldier is sent to school until he obtains a certificate of education, this does not seem attempting too much, and each succeeding year the wisdom of the changes must become more apparent. Within a short time the shortcomings of the book, which in the opinion of some critics are many, will be rectified, and the only marvel will be that the alteration was not made years before 1892.

HOME criticism of the Indian Budget has this year been almost as colourless as the Budget itself. It has only been dogmatic when condemning the undogmatic way in which Sir David Barbour has spoken about the silver question. He is frank enough in recognizing the evil of a state of things in which the only certainty is uncertainty, though the *Economist* points out, as we did a month ago, that the Finance Minister has formed too sanguine an estimate of the exchange rates of the coming year. But some of the home papers complain that he has confined himself to indicating the disease, without suggesting a remedy. Only one of them, so far as we have noticed, has recognized that the blame for this rests elsewhere than in India, and that is the remarkably able weekly, the *National Observer*. The real culprits, it points out, are to be found in Whitehall. Everyone remembers the three-cornered correspondence that occurred in 1885 between the Government of India, the India Office, and the Treasury, the most extraordinary contribution to which was a Treasury minute over the signature of Mr. H. H. Fowler, which displayed more ignorance of the elements of the subject than anyone "having the honour to be" ever put into an official document. We should hope that the Treasury has participated in the enlightenment which has since gradually come over the rest of the world in regard to the possibility and the policy of State intervention for inducing a stable ratio between the two precious metals. Sir John Gorst, who now fills the place at the Treasury that was occupied by Mr. Fowler in 1886, must know the Indian side of the question—how the capricious oscillations of exchange take the heart out of Indian financiers, make the framing of Indian Budgets a mere game of chance, and bring ruinous uncertainty and unsettlement into Indian trade, export as well as import. The *National Observer* is probably right when it says that the remedy has been pressed upon successive Secretaries of State, vociferously by the press and firmly though cautiously by Viceroys in Council, but that no sort of heed has been paid to these pleadings. What we should all like to know is whether the impact upon the India Office has been carried further—whether, above all things, it has been passed on to the Treasury, which would be the proper authority to decide whether efforts should be made to bring together an international convention to concert measures for establishing a ratio. A new effort to enlist the co-operation of the Treasury in seeking for a remedy, even though it was made in Lord Cross's name, would certainly not be repulsed in the spirit in which Mr. Fowler's Minute of 1886 was drawn up. Some have seen in the studied reticence of this year's Budget in all that relates to ways and means of escape from the present embarrassments an indication that the Government of India are once more endeavouring to awaken the Secretary of State, and the Treasury through him, to a consciousness of the need of facing the question. If that is so there is all the less reason for the complaints in the home papers that Sir David Barbour indicates the disease without suggesting a remedy.

A FEW weeks since we commented upon the determination of the Bombay Government that the rates to be charged upon the feeder railways which it is proposed to construct in Guzerat and elsewhere in the Presidency shall not exceed those charged on the main lines. We are glad to notice that the *Railway Times* endorses the strong objections which we raised to this policy. Our contemporary remarks that "it needs only the briefest reflection to show that this rule, if carried into effect, must prove fatal to the various schemes for creating feeder railways. The expenses of administration and management must necessarily be higher in the case of

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 17.

The fresh difficulties that had arisen between Turkey and Egypt have been arranged and Eyoub Pasha started for Constantinople to-day.

Moukhtar Pasha remains in Egypt as High Commissioner for the Porte.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Russian Fleet is expected at Devonport in June, during the naval manœuvres, when festivities in honour of the visitors will take place, similar to those on the occasion of the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth last year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen will pay a visit to Darmstadt, on the 26th instant, and will proceed thence to England.

THE KAYASTH CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 18.

A meeting of about one hundred-and-fifty Kayasth delegates was held here yesterday and to-day.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KUSAUNDRAM, APRIL 18.

Sir Asman Jah, who is out shooting in his jagheer, has bagged three tigers and a bear within a week. He was assisted by that well-known sportsman Nawab Nadirjung, Aide-de-Camp to the Nizam.

TROOPS FOR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A wing of the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas has left Abbottabad for Oghi, on the Black Mountain Frontier.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The gross receipts on the Indian Railways for the year ending 31st ultimo, show an increase over 1890-91, of nearly 269 lakhs of rupees.

THE CHIEF INSPECTORSHIP OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Major Drummond will take charge of the office of the Chief Inspector of the Imperial Service Troops, at Simla, when Colonel Mellis proceeds on leave.

RIFLE MEETING AT SIMLA.

The annual rifle meeting, at Simla, will be held from June 6 to 14. Major Collins, Queen's Regiment, will be Camp Commandant.

PETROLEUM OPERATIONS.

Petroleum operations at Khattan, in Beluchistan, are to be closed, and a new boring is to be put down at Chappar Rift, at a site to be selected by an officer of the Geological Survey.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

The southern section of the Mu Valley Railway up to Wuntho has now been completed. It cannot, however, be opened for traffic until it has been inspected by one of the Consulting Engineers to Government.

THE CHENAB WEIR.

The opening of the Chenab Weir, at Khanki, will at once give the benefit of irrigation to 400,000 acres of land. Sanction is to be accorded to such extensions of the canal as will raise the irrigated area eventually to 1,100,000 acres.

FRESH TROUBLES FROM THE LUSHAIS.

A party of 300 Lushais attempted a raid upon the Moniekhal tea-garden, on the Cachar Border, on the 14th instant. They were beaten off by a guard, which had been stationed on the garden. Two coolies were killed and three mortally wounded. This second raid, says the *Pioneer*, emphasises the necessity of increasing the strength of the guards and patrols along the Lushai Border until Mr. McCabe's operations are finished. The 300 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry, who are being sent up for this purpose, should have reached Fenchuganj yesterday *en route* to Silchar.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Himalaya Bank, in liquidation, opened at Mussoorie, on Monday. The Judge of Saharanpur presides at the inquiry. Mr. Vansittart appears for the liquidators (the Alliance Bank); and Mr. Howard, of the Allahabad Bar, for Mr. C. Wilson, one of the directors; and Mr. A. E. Ryves for Mr. D. Connell, the auditor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 16.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16.

The Lombardy, (extra), arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 18.

Orient line mail steamer Oruba from Aden arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Peters left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 18th instant.

The Armenia left Suez homewards on the 18th instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain S. Bason, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and the Hongkong Regiment, consisting of 9 officers, 1 warrant officer, 18 native officers, 973 men, 53 followers, and 1 horse. The following are the names of the officers:—Major E. G. Barrow, Capts. H. T. Faithfull, J. M. A. Retallick, and R. H. Dawson; Lieuts. W. M. Woodcock, MacC. R. E. Ray, E. L. C. Bergen, and E. C. Rowcroft; and Surg.-Capt. A. L. Berradaile.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

MR. CURZON moved the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, on Monday afternoon, and the whole of the evening was given up to what, owing to the somewhat unexpected intervention of Mr. Gladstone, must be pronounced one of the most interesting Indian debates that we have had for some years. On all sides it is admitted that the new Under-Secretary acquitted himself of his task in a creditable manner. That he was perfectly self-possessed goes without saying. He showed by the lucidity of his speech that he had taken some pains to please, and the House, appreciating the compliments listened with close attention throughout the hour or more that he occupied. Mr. Gladstone was not the least attentive, and it was easy to see that the "stripling," as Mr. John Morley would call him, was proud of attracting the notice of the veteran. Mr. Curzon in his opening remarks paid a graceful tribute to the memory of poor Sir George Campbell, whom he styled the "honourable *baronet*." The half respectful and half-satirical allusion to the lamented member's "omnivorous intellect" raised a smile on the lips of several of Mr. Curzon's audience including those of Mr. Gladstone. Although the chamber was by no means crowded when Mr. Curzon rose, at a quarter to five, what it wanted in numbers was made up in distinction. On the front opposition bench Mr. Gladstone was supported by Mr. John Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, and Sir Upthred Kay-Shuttleworth, while Mr. Balfour, as well as two or three other Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. Mathews and Lord George Hamilton, watched with evident pleasure the coolness of the ministerial novice. From the Peers' gallery, Viscount Cross looked down admiringly and condescendingly upon the scene. After describing the general features of the Bill, and lamenting the delays that it has encountered in previous sessions, Mr. Curzon by an adroit use of Sir W. Wedderburn's letter to the Secretary of State, inferred that the measures would be welcomed on both sides of the House. He even went so far as to anticipate that those who held advanced views—here Mr. MacNeill looked very defiant—would facilitate its passing. Mr. Curzon then entered into a more minute exposition of the changes proposed to be made, and evoked the first sign of disagreement when he alluded to the still unframed rules under which the new councillors will be selected. He ridiculed the rival Bills drawn up by the Congress party, and mentioned the figures which those schemes allotted to the different councils. "Any one who has any practical acquaintance with India must be aware," said Mr. Curzon, "that the number of persons both competent and willing to take part in the functions of those councils is nothing like adequate to supply those ambitious totals." It may be imagined that this statement was not accepted by Mr. Curzon's adversaries. Indeed one of them in the subsequent discussion argued as if the whole of the delegates of the National Congress were fitted to be members of legislative councils. In the latter part of his speech he referred to the elasticity of the provisions of the Bill, and quoted with approval Lord Kimberley's words in the Lords as to the virtual recognition of the elective principle. Mr. Maclean at this point interrupted the Under-Secretary by asking if the Government accepted Lord Kimberley's view. "Undoubtedly," Mr. Curzon ingenuously replied, "the opinions expressed by Lord Kimberley are also shared by the Secretary of State." Later in the evening he rather toned down this frank admission. He attacked Mr. Schwann's amendment as being vitiated by a two-fold fallacy. "It affects," he observed, "to speak on behalf of the Indian people and it ignores the primary conditions of Indian life." Mr. Schwann's claim to represent the "amorphous residuum" was, of course disputed, though Mr. Curzon was not too hard upon the member for Manchester, and in conclusion, copying the example of Mr. Balfour with regard to another Bill introduced this session, the Under-Secretary remarked that though it was not a "heroic measure" it marked a step in advance.

Mr. Schwann is not what would be called an exhilarating orator at any time, but he spoke at portentous length and even wearied his own friends. If the Congress Committee wish to bore the House of Commons into adopting the elective principle they have done well in selecting Mr. Schwann as their champion. Mr. Schwann and Mr. MacNeill by combining their forces could do wonders in this direction, especially if they were aided by Mr. Seymour Keay, who had to be called to order more than once by the Speaker. The feature of the debate was not Mr. Schwann's reflections on a licentious Anglo-Indian Press, which will never deal in a friendly spirit with the National Congress, nor his allusions to "New India" by "a Mr. Cotton," nor even his naive assumption that the House of Commons had "beneficially interfered in the opium question." The chief incident of the evening was Mr. Gladstone's speech, which is worth studying as a model of Parliamentary tact and skill. Not only was Mr. Gladstone conciliatory, but he put a stopper on Mr. Schwann's amendment by deprecating a division on the ground that the Bill really intended to "pave the way" for the adoption of the elective principle. "It is our business," said the right hon. gentleman in language that will be generally approved, "to give to those representing her Majesty's Government in India ample information as to what we believe to be sound principles of government. It is the function of this House to comment upon any case in which we think the authorities in India have failed to give due effect to those principles, but in the discharge of their high administrative functions, or as to the choice of means there is no doubt that that should be left in their hands." Mr. Gladstone, further, said: "No more difficult office has been entrusted to a Governor-General than that of administering a Bill such as that which is now before the House in a manner that shall be honourable and wise. I am not disposed to ask of the Governor-General or of the Secretary of State that they shall at once produce large and imposing results. What I wish is that their first steps shall be of a genuine nature, and that whatever scope they give to the elective principle shall be real." Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the Bill was later in the evening accepted by Mr. Curzon, and though some of Mr. Gladstone's followers found fault with the sentiments attributed to their leader, the right hon. gentleman himself was perfectly satisfied with the Under-Secretary's summing up.

For the sake of Mr. Maclean's Bombay reputation, I must hasten to correct an error which appears in the *Times'* report of his speech. The member for Oldham is made to speak of the capital of the Western Presidency as "the second city in India in point of population." What he really did say, of course—and he asks me to make the correction—was that Bombay is the second city of the British Empire in point of population. Space will not permit me to glance at other speeches made during the evening, but there is one passage in the characteristic deliverance of Sir Richard Temple to which I may allude. "At present," said the hon. Baronet, "every Governor, who has a nomination, endeavours to choose a man who is a type and a representative, and every man I have myself nominated is exactly the man who would have been elected, had there been an elective system in force." As a general proposition this may be true, but it is whispered here that occasionally Sir Richard nominated to his Legislative Council gentlemen who though in other respects blameless were unable to take any part in "the making of laws and regulations," owing to their absolute ignorance of the English language.

The home Press with some exceptions published leading articles on the debate. The *Times* does not go into ecstasies over the Bill. "Our responsibility for the just and prudent administration of India," we are reminded, "is recognised as among the highest of our Imperial duties, and if the Indian Councils Bill tends to promote that great end its success ought not to be discouraged." But the leading journal points out that the introduction of the elective principle, "in any real sense," is impossible, and girds at Mr. Samuel Smith for his innocent remark that "the country is not ripe for universal suffrage." The *Standard* is severe on Mr. Schwann's "exhibition of self-confident shallowness," and contends that the Bill goes as far as it ought. "No absolute obligations," we are told, "is imposed on the Viceroy and his advisers; but everyone knows that they will use the powers conferred on them in the direction of introducing—cautiously and partially, no doubt—the elective element." The *Standard* thinks that if Mr. Schwann could study at first hand the election and administration of Indian municipalities—not all it may be hoped—"he would be cured—if fanaticism is capable of cure—of his illusions." The Conservative *Morning Post* praises Mr. Gladstone for eliminating Party controversy from this important matter, and the *Daily News* actually admits that Mr. Curzon by his exposition of the Government measure "appears to have done credit to his new office." The *Daily News*, however, considers the Bill as at best a grudging answer to a demand for popular representation on the Indian Councils. The *St. James's Gazette's* view of the measure may be gathered from the heading of its article, "better left alone." The *Pall Mall Gazette* argues that the measure is in its essence a Home Rule Bill, and makes much of Mr. Curzon's acceptance of the interpretation—artfully as some Conservatives think—put upon it by the old Parliamentary Hand. The *Echo* predicts that in the course of a few years, with one man one vote, and triennial Parliaments, "the supreme question will arise—Will a people with free institutions and breathing the atmosphere of freedom in all they say and do govern India despotically?" The Conservative *Evening News and Post*, which ought to know its readers, observes:—"We dare to say that scarcely one man out of every ten who will read this article has the least conception of the system of councils by which the Indian Empire is governed." The same paper remarks:—"The Bill is a concession to the English-speaking Hindoos, but until there is a Radical Ministry consisting of Schwanns, and Seymour Keays, and Swift MacNeills, it is all the National Congress is likely to get."

The East India Officers Bill will meet with fierce opposition from at least one of the supporters of her Majesty's Government, Mr. J. M. Maclean, who, on the second reading, intends to move "that the Bill be read this day six months." Mr. Maclean is known to be very dissatisfied with his leaders, and some people might think that his antagonism to the Officers Bill was prompted by personal pique, but such an assumption would be unfair to the honorable member. He objects on principle to the measure the inception of which still remains a profound mystery. Sir Richard Temple, too, I understand, has in no way abated his dislike of the Bill, but whether he will go the length of voting for its rejection remains to be seen. To take such a step requires no small amount of courage on the part of a member of Parliament who prides himself on his loyalty to his chiefs, and I for one shall be surprised if Sir Richard is found in the same division lobby as Mr. Maclean. The second reading is, I see, formally fixed for next Monday. If the Government were well advised they would drop the Bill altogether, seeing that so far scarcely anybody who has practical experience of India is able to say a good word for it. Many persons here, however, think that the sting was taken out of the Bill by the exclusion of the Viceroy from its provisions, a result entirely due to Lord Northbrook's energy and independence. Though a staunch Unionist that nobleman had more than once shown a disposition to stand up to the Government when it goes astray in regard to Indian policy. If the Bombay mill-owners, who may again be unfairly attacked, should ever want to appeal to Parliament, I should advise them to put themselves in communication with Lord Northbrook. I happen to know that his attitude in the late controversy was entirely sympathetic, and that, if necessary, he was ready to call Lord Salisbury to account for his apparent deference to selfish Lancashire clamour.

Mr. Curzon is, next week, to be asked whether Sir Charles Elliott intends to introduce into the Bengal Legislative Council, a Bill to amend the existing Bengal Municipal Act; whether the statement to the effect that this was intended has "caused wide-spread alarm throughout the province, as being subversive of the principle of local self-government introduced by successive Viceroys in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and that meetings have been held at Hugli, Howra, Searsole, Bankura, and other places, protesting against the Bill"; and whether "in view of the strong and unanimous feeling expressed, the Secretary of State will ascertain the intentions" of Sir C. Elliott and of the Government of India with reference to the Bill and lay them before the House.

Whether in consequence of the powerful defence of the opium trade made at the Society of Arts or not, I cannot say, but the Prohibitionists in Parliament have not been quite so active this week in cross-examining the Indian Minister. Mr. Mark Stewart will, however, next week ask whether a reply has been received from India to those portions of the anti-opiumist memorial which relate to ganja, bhang, and other narcotic drugs, as promised in the despatch of October last. One of the immediate results of the discussion on Mr. Batten's paper is that Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B., has been invited to address a meeting of members of Parliament in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, on Thursday afternoon. Sir Richard Temple, whose influence as an Indian authority is unique in Westminster, as his opponents must admit, is to preside, and Dr. Farquharson, one of the Liberals who have not been captured by the seductions of Sir J. Pease, is taking a prominent part in making the necessary arrangements. The idea of inviting experts to meet our legislators in this manner is a good one, and capable of considerable expansion. It is a sign of grace to see M.P.s who too frequently consider themselves omniscient consenting to sit at the feet of those who have special information to impart. Let us hope that there will be more gatherings of the kind. In course of time we may actually find the House of Commons and the British public recognising that men who have spent the best part of their lives in India may know almost as much about that country as a superficial and self-advertising globe-trotter.

It will interest members of the Uncovenanted Service, or rather, of what was the Uncovenanted Service, to learn that Mr. King is moving for the correspondence between Viscount Cross and the Supreme Government in relation to their resolution of Dec. 4, 1891.

The enterprising Mr. MacNeill has that eagle eye which so much disturbed Lord Elcho's serenity the other night, in the Payment of Members debate, upon the India Office. He has called or rather will to-night call upon Mr. Curzon to consent to the preparation of a return showing the names of all persons employed in the Council or the office of the Secretary of State for India, the amount of salary drawn by such persons, as well as the amount of their pensions, specifying the sources whence drawn, whether out of the Imperial or Indian Revenues, their present ages, and their ages when pensioned. We shall next have Mr. MacNeill or some other inquiring member asking for a return showing the precise duties appertaining to all situations in the India Office. It is to be hoped for the sake of one official who shall be nameless that senatorial curiosity may stop short of such a painful investigation. The column showing the salaries and pensions contributed from Imperial revenues will serve to show the absurdity and injustice of making India pay for the services of the Secretary of State and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. There is, I am glad to observe, a growing feeling at home that while something may be said for requiring India to support the permanent staff, it is unfair to saddle her with the salaries of the two Ministers. The permanent official give or are supposed to give their whole time to India; the Secretaries of State, upper and under, do not, nor are they expected to devote themselves exclusively to the business of their department. They take their share in managing the general affairs of the Kingdom and in addressing party meetings throughout the country. When once the meanness of this arrangement is understood, it will be swept away. It is only an infinitesimal portion, who are at present aware of the facts. Mr. MacNeill also wants a return showing the names of, and the amount drawn by, all persons in the shape of annuities and pensions, who are not in the active service of the Indian Government. Mr. MacNeill may not have considered the wording of his resolution very carefully and possibly only intends to refer to pensioners in England, that now, as it stands, it would include every discharged sepoy, and retired pattawala in India. To collect all this information would be a herculean task. Mr. John Bright once agitated for such a return, but withdrew his request when it was pointed out to him the enormous expense that it would entail.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR JULAND DANVERS.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR JULAND DANVERS, K.C.S.I., Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office and Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies, has retired this month after a continuous service of fifty years, under the East India Company and the Crown. He was entertained at a dinner given at Limmer's Hotel, on the 29th March, by a large number of the Staff of the India Office, who were desirous of testifying, in this fashion, the esteem and regard they feel for him. There were present besides several distinguished officers of the Indian Services, who have at various times been brought into official relations with Sir J. Danvers. Sir Alfred Lyall, the chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Council of India, presided, and, at the conclusion of the dinner after the Queen's health had been drunk, proposed the health of the guest, and gave a brief sketch of his career, referring especially to the active part Sir J. Danvers had taken in the development of railways and telegraphs in India, and to the marked prudence and tact with which he had discharged the delicate duties of Government Director on the boards of the Indian Railway Companies. It was a fact not generally known that, after the Court of Directors had resolved on sanctioning the construction of railways in India, they were indisposed to agree to the simultaneous extension of the electric telegraph system to India, but Sir Juland Danvers, or Mr. Danvers as he then was, being deeply impressed with the advantages which would accrue to India if railway communication and telegraphic connection were prosecuted together, obtained permission to submit a memorandum on the question. It formed the subject of a prolonged discussion in the Court of Directors, many of whom thought that it was sufficient to undertake the experiment of railway construction, and that the results of such an innovation should be awaited. However, the simultaneous construction of railway and telegraph which Sir J. Danvers advocated was eventually sanctioned by the Court though only by a majority of one. No one who is familiar with the incidents of the Mutiny of 1857 can forget how greatly we are indebted to the electric telegraph for our success in the suppression of the revolt. Sir J. Danvers by his advocacy may fairly claim to have contributed to the restoration of our power in India. All suggestions involving improvements have ever received his careful investigation and consistent support. They are only too often opposed, simply because they are new and appear unnecessary to the conservative mind. It is an honour for an Englishman to be privileged to participate in the administration of the Government of India. In the case of those who labour on this side, it is like playing a game of chess without seeing the board. Sir Juland's share in this noble work has been valuable and distinguished. His yearly reports on railway administration in India are models of what such papers should be. There is something captivating in the prospect of being relieved from official cares and responsibility which press on one like a physical weight. Sir Juland Danvers, with his long career of labour in the service of the State, now about to close, is fairly entitled to seek repose, and in his retirement he carries with him the heartiest wishes of his colleagues and friends that he may enjoy many years of health and happiness.

In responding, Sir Juland Danvers, who was deeply moved by the cordial manner in which the toast, so kindly and gracefully proposed by Sir A. Lyall, had been received, said his first feeling was one of surprise and wonder that he had been thought worthy of the great compliment paid to him by inviting him to this farewell entertainment. It was true he had survived fifty years of official work, but there was no credit in that. He had also lately been in the position of father of the home service, but he had not undergone any parental anxiety. He was also, he feared, the last specimen of an official hack of fifty years' standing. New regulations had made the creature extinct. His innings had certainly been a long one, and it was satisfactory to feel that he had not been caught out or bowled out. When, at last, he was run out by old Father Time, he found himself leaving his wicket and entering the tent amidst the approving cheers of his comrades. He was placed in a proud position, for nothing was more gratifying to a man than to learn that his conduct had been approved by his old associates, and that when parting from friends he retained their friendship. But his pride was tempered by humility, for when he looked back it was the old story-recollections of opportunities lost and of defects and deficiencies of which he was fully conscious, but which Sir A. Lyall has generously omitted to refer to, although he must have seen them during the last three or four years they had been associated together. Fifty years was a long retrospect, but he could recollect as if it were yesterday being summoned up to the East India House to see the kind old gentleman who gave him his first appointment. He was in some little trepidation, for, although, happily for him, those were not the days of competitive examinations, he expected that some kind of examination would take place to test his knowledge knowing that Sir James Lushington, then Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors was a military man, he took up Xenophon and Cæsar's commentaries, as well as Euclid and a Book of Algebra. But no examination took place, he was let off with the kind remark that he looked young, and that this complaint would by degrees cure itself. He was informed afterwards that the dear old gentleman had not kept up his Latin and Greek and that he never cared for quadratic equations. Times are changed since then and competitive examinations and competitions everywhere have become universally established, and great progress has been going on also in other ways all over the world and India has not been slow in running her race. When he entered the service, the uncle of Sir A. Lyall was in the chair at the India Office and the father of Sir Steuart Bayley, there present, had been in the position the year before. If those gentlemen could now see what was going on in India, their astonishment would be great, and they would scarcely believe it to be the same place it was in those days. In spite of wars, famines, the mutiny, and financial crises, immense progress had been made in the moral, material, and intellectual condition of the country, and he thought he might claim for the department, with which he had been connected, some share in helping on the improvements. There were some present, who had been actively instrumental in doing so, and had borne the burden and heat of the day in the country itself. One he saw, who not only had done this, but had trained the youthful mind to carry on the work. All this had been very interesting, and it had been a privilege to watch the progress of events and to have taken a humble part in the work. To leave it and one's old friends naturally produced feelings of regret. While agreeing with Cicero that one should be grateful for leisure and repose as age advances, he did not share the feelings of Charles Lamb, who, when he left the East India House, sixty-six years ago, looked upon his emancipation as a "good deliverance" and pitied his "old pen and ink" fellows, whom he had left behind in "slavery, to fag, fag, fag." He trusted that those he left behind would enjoy the same interest in the work that he did. It was a satisfaction to know that he was succeeded by those who will do better than he did, and he trusted that they and those with whom they will be associated, will pursue no timid policy, and will promote the judicious and courageous extension of railways, canals, and other works of public utility. In conclusion, he must repeat his heartfelt thanks for their kindness and generosity, and, in saying "Good-bye," which being interpreted means "God be with you," he would add his earnest wish that they might all have long life, prosperity, and happiness.

The following is a list of the guests:—Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., chairman, Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Charles Edward Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E, C.S.I., M.D., Col. Sir Edward R. C. Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., A.-D.C., Mr. E. G. Burls, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. Colin G. Campbell, Sir A. Cappel, K.C.I.E., Mr. E. R. Cave Browne, C.S.I., Lieut.-Gen. Sir George T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I. C.I.E., R.E., Mr. Clement S. Colvin, Mr. R. G. Crozier, Mr. Frederick C. Danvers, Mr. James F. Danvers, Mr. R. Dickinson, Mr. Charles N. B. Franks, Mr. Frederick W. Groves, Mr. Robert Hardie, Mr. P. H. Herbert, Mr. S. C. Hogg, Lieut.-Genl. Sir Allen B. Johnson, K.C.B., Mr. Thomas W. Keith, Mr. Hugh Leonard, C.E., Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Dr. Charles Macnamara, Sir Arthur G. Macpherson, K.C.I.E., Mr. William J. Maitland, C.I.E., Mr. Edmund Noel, C.I.E., Maj.-Genl. O. R. Newmarch, C.S.I., Mr. Joseph Parker, Sir Alexander M. Rendel, K.C.I.E., Mr. Richmond F. W. Ritchie, Mr. P. J. Rowlands, Mr. Arthur Guillum Scott, Maj.-Genl. Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G., R.E., Mr. C. G. Shaw, Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. W. N. Sturt, Genl. Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B., R.E., Mr. F. C. Thompson, Mr. Frederick G. B. Trevor, Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, Mr. Horace G. Walpole, C.B., Mr. Henry Waterfield, C.B., Maj.-Genl. Edward C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E., Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E., and Mr. A. W. Williams Wynn.

THE *Mahratta* thus sententiously sums up a great controversy:—The prison of a zenana is certainly more comfortable than the cage of a petticoat, and to remain totally ignorant of this wicked world is, in our opinion, preferrable to being nightly surveyed through opera-glasses in a theatre.

SALICIN IN INFLUENZA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 27th February I read an interesting article on the treatment of influenza by salicin. Now, without, for a moment, seeking to depreciate that drug, allow me to remind you that you have in India a remedy, in the opinion of many, superior to it, quinine or any other. I allude to "Kreat" which prepared as "Halviva," in England, has been used with most satisfactory results. I drew attention to the value of this medicine in the *Lancet* of 3rd December, 1890, and Sir William Moore, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, endorsed my view in the *Lancet* of 10th January, 1891. The same authority, who was Surgeon-General in Bombay, testifies that "Kreat-Halviva," is certain to be useful as a general tonic, especially when too much quinine has been taken, or when peculiar idiosyncracy forbids the use of quinine. I wrote to the *British Medical Journal* of 23rd May, 1891, pointing out its undoubted efficacy in influenza, and I said in reference to this, "judging from the nature of the accompanying fever, the general malaise, the aching and the intense prostration, influenza would seem to be one of the numerous manifestations of malaria." Professor Nothnagel of the Vienna University believes the malady to be of miasmatic origin. Indeed, many are now coming round to the same view, "Kreat-Halviva" was largely tried during the recent epidemics, and a considerable amount of testimony went to show that it reduced high temperature in a remarkable degree. Sir Geo. Birdwood, formerly of your city, writes of "Kreat" as "This valuable bitter." Surgeon-General Balfour, in his admirable cyclopædia, says "it promotes digestion, improves appetite, and gives tone to the system, without producing constipation." I find it is fast taking the place of quinine as a tonic and restorative. It is a safe and efficient substitute for that drug and never sets up any ill effects. It answers wonderfully well in nervous headache, nervous debility, and neuralgia generally. Unquestionably it acts on the liver, and thus must be of great use in the tropics. Indeed the fact that it is indigenous to India, and is found all over that country, points its value, for it is an eternal law that where a disease is rife there is the remedy close by; and malaria we know abounds in India. Whereas quinine is quite a modern growth, having only been cultivated there within the last thirty years. Messrs. Kemp keep "Kreat-Halviva," which contains "Kreat" in a highly concentrated form. Trusting this note may induce your numerous clientele to test the value of what I know to be a fine remedy.—I am, &c.,

G. YEATES HUNTER,
(Retired) Brigade Surgeon, Bombay Army.

48, Philbeach Gdns., S. W.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, will sail to-day with the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Walsh, child and two infants
Mr H C V Hunter
Lord Hawke
Mr and Mrs A Macnab
Capt Andrew Speed
Mr Onslow
Miss Donald
Mr R T Fa
Mrs Berth n
Col E Sand
Miss Cobb
Mr Nusserwanji F Surveyor
Miss N Gaye
General Showe
Mr H L Showe
Miss Birtlett
Mr J Duncan
Capt R W Walker
Lieut Fraser
Mrs Pearsey and child
Mr C A Paterson
Col and Mrs Harvey
Mr and Mrs W Reid
Miss Reid
Lady Mabel Fitzgerald
Lady Vesta Fitzgerald
Mr and Mrs J B Thomson
Mrs Taylor
Col T Walker
Miss Rodwell
Mr and Mrs Edwin ohn
Miss Sykes
Miss Hervey
Lieut-Col F J Curtin
Mr Newmarch
Capt and Mrs Strachan and two children
Mr W G Anderson
Mr Traill
Mr F Shaw
Major Christopher
Major Western
Mr F G Dickson
Mr W Buller
Surg-Major Maconaghey
Mr and Mrs Middleton and friend
Mr Eardley Norton
Mr W H Michall
Mr and Mrs Mande
Major H Clerk
Mr and Mrs Wingram
Mrs Murray and 2 children
Mr Devane
Mr W Wilkinson
Mr J W Hambley
Mr T A Apcar
Mr H Innes
Mr Trowbridge Kelling
Col Flood
Mr J L Pole
Mr Mackay
Mr C M Huson
Mr J M Young
Mr D O Micklejohn
Mr R A English
Mr Brown
Miss Osterloff
Mr and Mrs F A Robertson and child
Mr and Mrs J S Mackintosh
Two Misses Macnaghten
Capt Rivett-Carnac
Miss Cantor
Col and Mrs Cantor
Col J W O'Dowda
Mr and Mrs Charington
Mr J Young
Mr John Tyler
Mrs Dodd and two children
Mr and Mrs A Mackenzie
Mr S Martign
Col Ludlow
Major Kelsale
Lieut Oakes
Mr Rowland
Mr S Wazeraodin
Mr and Mrs Oldham
Surg-Major Biggar
Mr Lake
Major Chalmers
Lieut M Andrew
Mr E Stutz
Mrs Bulkley
Mr Byrne

FOR LONDON.

Lady Edge and maid
Mrs Crosse and infant
Mr and Mrs Douglas Grant
Surgeon Greany
Mrs Scott Taylor
Mr A Mackenzie
Rev H Hoffner
Mrs Hoffner and 2 daughters
Mrs LeMarchand
Miss Bonthower
Mrs Rothwell, 2 children and infant
Mr and Mrs Lawrence
Col and Mrs Alexander and 2 children
Mr and Mrs McLaughlin, 2 children and 2 infants
Miss Martin
Mr and Mrs Tait and child
Mr and Mrs Walsh, child and 2 infants
Mr Durham
Mr Maguet
Mr R G Nadkarni
Miss Gilbert
Master Gilbert
Mr Mandlale
Col and Mrs Jenkins
Capt A C Williams
Mr Hill
Mr Deane
Miss Noble Taylor D Macrae
Mrs Silcocks, infant & nurse
Mrs Jopp and infant
Lieut W A Robinson
Mrs Simpson
Miss M Thomson
Miss Edge and child
Mr Harris
Mrs Steepnagel and infant
Lord and Hon Miss Domer
Miss Souter

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr and Mrs Rattigan and child.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL M. G. GERARD, C. B., Staff Corps, has been appointed Military Attaché at St. Petersburgh *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel More-Molyneux.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR H. COLLETT, K. C. B., will on return from leave be transferred to the Peshawar District, *vice* Brigadier-General Keen, who vacates on the 22nd instant.

CAPTAIN J. H. V. CROWE, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DOUGLAS, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant W. R. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, have been appointed Attachés in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department at Army Head-Quarters.

LIEUTENANT H. C. BEADON, Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 17th Madras Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT C. E. BLISS, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity to the 2-3rd Gurkhas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. OLLIVANT, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on exchange. Captains G. E. Galbraith and W. A. Persse, Royal Artillery, proceed to England on promotion.

LIEUTENANT C. L. M. RICH, Corps of Guides, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major R. P. B. Rodick, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenants, H. W. E. Parker, South Wales Borderers; G. H. F. Kelly, Leinster Regiment; J. T. G. Adamson, East Kent Regt.; G. E. Gough, G. Paley and Lord C. A. Conyingham, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenants, E. C. Morgesson, South Wales Borderers; A. C. Elliott and S. C. Worgan, Sussex Regiment; W. D. O'Brien, Scothish Rifles; W. S. Brown, Wiltshire Regiment; C. P. F. Rodelyfle, Seaforth Highlanders; C. Vickers, West Surrey Regiment; C. L. Armitage, Liverpool Regiment; A. A. James, Scottish Borderers. To 3rd Battalions.—Lieutenants G. B. Gosling, H. F. Darell, G. H. Morris and B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence out of India on private affairs:—Brigadier-General F. J. Keen for 12 months from date of vacating command of the Peshawar District; Lieutenant W. R. Hardy, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant A. Mc. I. Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, for 12 months; Lieutenant F. A. Jacques, 14th Sikhs, for 10 months; Captain and Paymaster W. H. A. Denys, Seaforth Highlanders, for 7 months; Captain A. P. Longfield, Royal Artillery for 6 months; Lieutenant T. Ward, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 4 months; Captain J. Oswald, 16th Lancers, for 3 months.

CAPTAIN E. DITMAS, 7th Dragoon Guards, remains at Home on extended leave till 10th September next.

LT-COL. E. LAKE, from half-pay, R. A., has been selected to succeed Lt-Col. J. Charles, in the command of a division of Field Artillery in India.

As a consequence of the excessively hot weather now prevailing in Upper India the Kashmir and Himalayan Passes will be open, this year, much earlier than usual. So far there are no signs of a reaction setting in, that is of a cold air wave sweeping in from the westward and causing a late fall of snow.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, 28th ultimo, Mr. Curzon, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that he was glad, at this early period of the Session, to be able to introduce to the notice of the House, a Bill, which, if carried into law, would, he believed, be fraught with advantage to the interests of our fellow-subjects in India. It was sometimes said that this House showed but a scant and reluctant concern in the interests of the millions of India, and yet he was sure this alleged indifference of the many—even if it were true, which he did not altogether accept as a fact—was more than compensated for by the diligence and uncompromising attention of the few. He had heard it said that a greater interference of this House in the Government of India, might not be a source of unmixed benefit to that country. He hoped this Bill would be one that would commend itself to both sections of opinion in the House—to those members who might not have a direct and personal experience of India, and to that smaller section, who, either from long residence or official experience, were emphatically entitled to speak on Indian questions. He might, perhaps, be permitted to take that opportunity of expressing the regret which was felt on both sides of the House at the disappearance from among them of the omniverous intellect of the late hon. baronet, the member for Kirkcaldy (Sir G. Campbell). The object of this Bill was to widen the basis and expand the functions of the Government of India, to give further opportunities than at present existed to the non-official and native element in Indian society to take part in the work of government, and in that way to lend official recognition to that remarkable development both in political interest and capacity, which had been visible among the higher classes of Indian society since the Government was taken over by the Crown, in 1

withdrawal of the Bill, which would cause such bitter disappointment in India. In the present year Lord Kimberley, who had been Secretary of State for India, had spoken in the same sense, addicg—

"I echo most sincerely the hope that this measure will be pressed by her Majesty's Government and will pass into law. It is really a misfortune that a measure of this kind should be hung up Session after Session. However important to us may be our domestic legislation, let us not forget that we have an immense responsibility in the government of that great Empire in India, and that it is not well for us to palter long with questions of this kind. And I am the more desirous that this measure should be dealt with because I have observed with great pleasure that in India the tone has much moderated in dealing with this subject, and that very sensible views have been expressed at meetings held in India; and there is now a reasonable promise that there will be an agreement as to a tentative and commencing measure upon this subject. We must not look for it all at once; but if we can make a beginning I believe we shall lay the foundation for what may be a real benefit and a real security to our Indian Empire."

It was a legitimate inference from these expressions of opinion that the Bill would be welcomed on both sides of the House, and that even those who held advanced views would facilitate its passing. (Hear, hear.) The changes which it was proposed to make by the Bill were, broadly speaking, three in number. The first was the concession of the privilege of financial criticism in both the Supreme and the Provincial Councils; the second was the concession of the privilege of interpellation; the third was the addition to the number of members in both classes of Councils. First as regarded financial discussion, he had already pointed out that under the existing law this was possible only when the Finance Minister proposed a new tax. At other times the Budget in India was circulated in the form of a pamphlet, and no discussion could take place upon it. During the 30 years since the Councils Act of 1861 there had been 16 occasions upon which new legislation had been called for and such discussion had taken place and there had been 14 on which there had been no discussion at all. By this Bill power would be given to discuss the Budget annually in both the Supreme and the Provincial Councils. It was not contemplated, as the extracts he had read from the despatch of Lord Dufferin would show, to vote the Budget in India item by item, as was done in that House, and to subject it to all the obstacles and delays Parliamentary ingenuity could suggest; but it was proposed to give opportunity to the members of the Councils to indulge in a full and free criticism of the financial policy of the Government, and he thought that all parties would be in favour of such a discussion. The Government would gain, because they would have the opportunity of explaining their financial policy, of removing misapprehension, and of answering criticism and attack; and they would profit by criticism delivered on a public occasion with a due sense of responsibility and by the most competent representatives of unofficial India. The native community would gain, because they would have the opportunity of reviewing the financial situation independently of the mere accident of legislation being required for any particular year, and also because criticism upon the financial policy of the Government, which now found vent in anonymous and even scurrilous papers in India, would be uttered by responsible persons in a public position. Lastly, the interests of finance would gain by this increased publicity and the stimulus of a vigorous and instructive scrutiny. These discussions could have no other result than to promote sound economical administration in India. It was now 20 years since Lord Mayo, that wise and enlightened Vi eroy, first proposed the submission of provincial Budgets to Provincial Councils. At that time he was overruled by the Government at home, which he believed was one of the Governments of the right hon. gentleman opposite; at any rate he hoped both sides of the House would now co-operate in making a change which spoke for itself. The second change introduced by the Bill was the concession of the right of interpellation or of asking questions. It was proposed to give to members of both Councils, the Supreme and the Provincial Councils, this right of asking questions on matters of public interest. But both this privilege and the one to which he had previously alluded would be subject, under the terms of the Act, to such conditions and restrictions (an ironical cheer) as might be prescribed in rules made by the Governor-General or the provincial Governors. In answer to the hon. gentleman who cheered somewhat ironically, they were not altogether unfamiliar with such rules and restrictions in this House (hear, hear), and if these were found necessary here, where we found the most perfect and elaborated system of Parliamentary government ever known how much more were they needed in India, where Parliamentary institutions could not as yet be said to exist? (Cheers.) The merits of the proposal, he thought, were obvious. It was desirable, in the first place, in the interests of the Government, which at the present moment was without the means of making known its policy or of answering the criticisms or animadversions or of silencing calumny. And it was also desirable in the interests of the public of India who, in the absence of official information, were apt to be misled to form erroneous apprehensions, and to entertain unjust ideas. The third proposal was to add to the number of members upon the Councils. The Supreme Legislative Council consisted at present, in addition to its ex-officio members, who number seven, of a minimum of six and a maximum of 12 nominated members; under the Bill the minimum would be raised to ten and the maximum to 16. The Madras and Bombay Councils consisted, in addition to their four ex-officio members, of a minimum of four and a maximum of eight nominated members, of whom half were non-official; under the Bill the minimum would be eight and the maximum 20. The Council of Bengal consisted at present of 12 nominated members, of whom one-third were non-official; under the Bill the number would be increased to 20. The Council of the North-West Provinces at present consisted of nine nominated members, of whom also one-third must be non-official; under the Bill they would be raised to 15. The object of these additions was easily stated and would be as easily understood. It was simply, by extending the area of selection in each case, to add to the strength and representative character of the Councils. The late Mr. Bradlaugh, who at different times introduced two Bills dealing with the reform of the Indian Councils into the House proposed in those measures to swell the members to quite impracticable and unmanageable proportions. Under his first Bill their totals would have amounted to 260 and under the second to 230.

MR. SCHWANN INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Schwann asked whether the figures just quoted referred to the Councils altogether or to each separately?

Mr. Curzon replied that he was speaking of the five Councils he had mentioned, and the totals for those five Councils. Any one who had any practical acquaintance with India must be aware that the number of persons both competent and willing to take part in the functions of those Councils was nothing like adquate to supply those ambitious totals. At the same time the number of persons so available was sufficient to justify an addition, and, perhaps, a not inconsiderable addition, to the present totals. Every year most fortunately the number of native gentlemen who were both qualified and willing to take part in the work of government was increasing, and every year the advantage of their co-operation in government increased in the same ratio. More especially in the case of the Provincial Councils had it been thought that more effectual means were wanted to reinforce in those Councils unofficial and native opinion. The Government believed that the moderate extension of the numbers which they proposed would have the effect which they contemplated, and at the same time would be compatible with efficiency. Coming to the concluding question, the mode in which those additional members were to be appointed, he noticed that the hon. member for North Manchester had on the paper an amendment declaring that no reform of the Indian Councils which does not embody the elective principle would prove satisfactory. But the Bill, he had to point out, does not exclude somesuch principle, be the method election, or selection, or delegation, or whatever particular phrase they liked to employ. The 4th subsection of clause 1 runs as follows:—"The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make such regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect." Lord Kimberley himself had elsewhere in an earlier stage of this Bill, expressed himself with reference to this clause as follows:—"I am bound to say that I express my own satisfaction because I regard this as, to a certain extent, an admission of the elective principle," and upon another occasion—"I myself believe that under this clause it would be possible for the Governor-General to make arrangements by which certain persons may be presented to him, having been chosen by election, if the Governor-General should find that such a system can be established."

THE VIEWS OF LORD KIMBERLEY.

Mr Maclean.—Does the Government accept that view of Lord Kimberley?

Mr. Curzon.—Undoubtedly, Sir, the opinions expressed by Lord Kimberley are also shared by the Secretary of State. Under this Act it would be in the power of the Viceroy to invite representative bodies in India to elect or select or delegate representatives of themselves and of their opinions to be nominated to those houses, and thus by slow degrees, by tentative measures—and measures like this could not be otherwise than tentative (hear, hear)—they should perhaps approximate to the ideal which the hon. member for Manchester had in view. He might mention as indicating nothing more—the character of the bodies and associations to which he alluded, such bodies as the association of the Zemindars of Bengal, the chambers of commerce of India, the municipalities of the great cities, the Universities, and perhaps the various great religious denominations in that country. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive anything more unfortunate than that this House should draw up and send out to India a hard-and-fast elective scheme within the four walls of the Government of that country should find itself confined, and which if at some future period it proved inadequate or unsuitable, it would be impossible to alter without coming back to this House, and experiencing all the obstacles and delays of Parliamentary government in this House. He was well aware the proposal of the Government might not altogether suit those hon. gentlemen on the other side whose ideas of political progress had been formed in the breathless atmosphere of our life in the West and who were perhaps unable to accommodate their mood to the slower movement of life in the East. The hon. member opposite, for instance, was anxious to have the elective principle more clearly defined and more systematically enforced. He had put an amendment on the paper in which he asked the House to express the opinion that no reform of the Indian Councils which does not embody the elective principle will prove satisfactory to the Indian people (hear, hear) or will be compatible with the good government of India. That amendment was vitiated by a two-fold fallacy. It affected to speak on behalf of the Indian people, and it ignored the primary conditions of of Indian life. (Ministerial cheers.) When the hon. member presumed to be the mouthpiece of the people of India he must, with all respect, decline to accept his credentials on that point. No system of representation ever devised, no system of representation that the ingenuity of the hon. member could suggest, no system of representation which would bear 24 hours' test of operation could possibly represent the people of India. The people of India were voiceless millions, who could neither read nor write their native tongue, who had no knowledge whatever of English, and who were not perhaps universally aware that the English were in their country as rulers. (Hear, hear.) The people of India were ryots and peasants; and the plans and policies of the Congress party in India would leave this amorphous residuum absolutely untouched. He did not desire to speak in any other than respectful terms of the Congress party, which contained a number of intelligent, capable, and public-spirited men. They undoubtedly represented that part of the Indian population which had profited by the educational advantages we had placed at their doors; but the constituencies the Congress party represented could not be described otherwise than as a minute and microscopic minority of the population. According to the last census the population of British India was 221 millions, and of that total it was calculated that not more than three or four per cent. could read or write in any of their native tongues, and only one-fourth or one-third per cent. could read or write in English. It appeared to him that we could as little judge of the feelings and political aspirations of the pepole of India—if, indeed, they had any aspirations outside the more material needs, of their existence—from the plans and policies of the Congress party as we could judge of the physical configuration of a country which was wrapped in the mists of the early morn, though all its topmost peaks might happen to be touched by the sun. To propose an elaborate system of representation for people in this stage of development might be at least premature and unwise; and even with such a scheme to speak of the representation of the people of India would be a misuse of terms. The Government assumed the responsibility of stating that in their opinion the time had not come when representative institutions, as we understood the term, could be extended to India. The idea of representation was alien to the Indian mind. We had ourselves only arrived at it by slow degrees, and it was only in the last 25 years that we had in this country entered into the full enjoyment of that system. While it was impossible so to remodel the Indian Councils as to give them the character of representative chambers, he would be sorry to deny the importance of criticism by gentlemen representing native society in India. At present the sole vent available for that opinion was in the native Press and in organized meetings, such as the Indian National Congress. Everybody agreed that this knowledge and activity might be better utilised, and the Government believed that the subsection of Clause 1. would provide means by which representatives of the most important sections of native society would be appointed to the councils. This Bill was, perhaps, not a great or an heroic measure, but at the same time it marked a decisive step, and a step in advance. As such it had been welcomed by every living Viceroy in India. It was foreshadowed by Lord Dufferin, it was earnestly asked for by Lord Lansdowne, and it had received the emphatic approval of Lord Northbrook not less than of Lord Ripon. There were two main objects which the House was entitled to require in new legislation for India—that it should in no sense impair the efficiency of government and that it should also promote the interests of India. (Hear, hear.) It was because he believed the measure would promote both these ends that he commended the Bill to the sympathetic attention of the House. (Cheers.)

MR. SCHWANN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Schwann moved, as an amendment, "That, in the opinion of this House, no reform of the Indian Councils which does not embody the elective principle will prove satisfactory to the Indian people or compatible with the good government of India." He assured the House that he proposed this amendment in no party spirit. In the presence of 235 millions of our fellow-subjects in the East it would be wrong for any one to touch upon the subject in any but the most judicial and impartial spirit. At the same time he felt it incumbent upon him to submit the amendment, because he believed the Bill would not in any way answer the expectations, the desires, or the aspirations of the Indian people. It could not be accepted by the House, and it would not be accepted by the Indian people as anything like an instalment of what they desired, what they required, and what was necessary for their happiness. The Bill contained but a very slight trace of the elective principle. He admitted that India consisted of a number of races of different degree and origin. At the same time, England consisted of more than one race, and it would be impossible to find a nation which maintained absolute purity of race and blood. The Indian people might now be called a nationality. How had that taken place? Through the instrumentality of the English language, English education, free Press, and the right of public meeting. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman had spoken as if India were sunk in ignorance. The House should remember that there were five Universities in India, and, besides, there were 20 Indians at Oxford, 20 at Cambridge, and others at other Universities in this country preparing to return to India after receiving a thorough English education. When they went back to India they would meet a large number of men who had also passed through the English Universities. At one time the Punjabees could not understand the Madrasees, and the Bengalees could not understand the Madrasees. Now they could act together for political purposes. Lord Macaulay forecasted a period when the Indian people, being instructed in European knowledge, might demand European institutions, and he said that when that time came, if it ever came, "it would be the proudest day in English history" (hear, hear); that England, finding a great people sunk in the greatest depths of superstition, had raised them to such a level. "That, indeed," said Lord Macaulay, "would be a glory all our own." Was it not strange that in the National Congress they would find representatives of all the races acting together with the greatest harmony, the greatest loyalty to the Crown, and with great advantage, he submitted, to the Indian people? They would find amongst the members of the Congress Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsees, Christians, Sikhs, and others. The growth of this Congress was phenomenal. In 1885 the Congress met in Bombay, when there were 72 delegates; in 1886 at Calcutta, 400 delegates; in 1887 at Madras, 607 delegates; in 1888, in Allahabad, 1,500 delegates; in 1889, Bombay, 1,590. When it met in 1890, owing to the difficulties as to hospitality, the number of delegates was 677 at Calcutta. The delegates came from the extreme portions of India. He denied, therefore, that there was any lack of competent men to undertake the duties referred to by the hon. member. He had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of the Indian Congress in 1890, and he had never seen any debate carried on in a more orderly, imposing, and amicable manner. The only difference he noticed from one of their own party congresses was that the costumes of the delegates were in some cases very gorgeous and in other cases very simple. There were present besides the delegates some 6,000 or 7,000 spectators. The delegates were all elected in public meeting, open and free, so that already the elective principle was already in operation to a large extent. He should also insist on the loyal spirit of the Congress. The chairman, in his opening remarks, said, "The keynote of the movement was loyalty to the British Crown and the English people to whom India owed its rebirth." The Indian National Congress was at first treated with ridicule; then threats were used; and now it was received with cordiality. The present Viceroy had spoken handsomely about it. He declared that it was constitutional, and that there was no reason why Civil servants should abstain from attending it. The English Press had also changed its tone. The *Times* now treated it with far more courtesy than formerly, and so it was with other papers; but he need not weary the House. The Anglo-Indian Press was different. They might as well expect the Orange Press to be partial to the member for North-East Cork as for the Anglo-Indian Press to deal in a friendly spirit with the Indian National Congress. The House would be surprised to hear that there were 755 municipalities in India and some 890 local boards, and these bodies had the control of Rx. 7,000,000. All the evidence testified to the enormous interest taken by the Indian people in the election of their local boards. It was true that sometimes they were occasional lapses, and that the management of some boards might not be in accordance with the very best principles, but he had yet to learn that such things did not exist in the British Isles. (Hear hear.) In the North-West Provinces the returns of the voters showed a very large percentage of the whole number, amounting to 96 and 89 per cent at contested elections. With regard to the application of the elective principle to the Viceroyal and Presidential Councils, the hon. member had referred to Lord Dufferin. For his own part he had been somewhat suprised at this reference, knowing what Lord Dufferin had stated with regard to this question. Lord Dufferin said that there were wide and new fields in which the Government of India was called upon to labour, but they no longer had to labour alone; education had done its works, and they were surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen from whose co-operation they might derive the greatest benefit; and he had spoken with approval of their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the management of their domestic affairs. (Hear, hear.) Lord Dufferin had himself proposed that the elective principle should be introduced into the Presidential Councils. The hon. member had spoken of Lord Dufferin's suggestion to the home Government, but had omitted to say that amongst them was the elective principle. In another place noble lords had always taken it for granted that this suggestion had been made by Lord Dufferin. Lord Northbrook in another place had stated that he was in favour of a properly guarded application of some mode of election. With regard to Lord Lansdowne, they had been led to believe that the Bill embodied his views. It was, of course, difficult to know the private documents which had passed between the home and the Indian Governments, but there was a very general feeling that when Lord Lansdowne had sent round the proposal of Lord Dufferin to all the different Governments in India he had received from them a general acquiescence to the elective principle being adopted to a certain. It seemed to him that in a case where there was such a strong feeling it would have been right if the full text of the communications with Lord Lansdowne had been given to the House. (Hear, hear.) Lord Canning in 1861, when the matter had been put forward, said that the whole proposal should be laid before the Government and the people of England, so that they might arrive at a clear decision upon it. It was, perhaps, scarcely necessary for him to refer to Lord Ripon, because they all knew that he had broad views upon this matter: he had stated that, while he did not look for an early introduction of household suffrage into India, he thought that there should be infused into the Legislative Council a reasonable proportion of the representative element, which would enable the educated natives of India to make their voice really heard. The hon. baronet the member for Evesham, speaking in August 1889, had said that he had long thought that elective members might be substituted for the appointed members in the various Legislative Councils. In our representative government we were completely behind some of the native States; in Mysore, for instance, the elective principal had been adopted with complete success. Nomination was the real key to the whole position, and the nomination system was a perfect fraud. How could a Viceroy be expected to appoint to his Council the men who criticized his policy most severely? It was true, however, that one or two Viceroys, such as Lord Ripon, had endeavoured to do this. He would direct the attention of hon. members wishing to study this subject to a book entitled "New India," by a Mr. Cotton, who had had much experience of Indian administration. This writer, while disclaiming all disloyalty to the Indian Government, declared that it was not too much to say that the present constitution of the Legislative Councils was a mere farce; that officials predominated too largely to permit of any independent action; and that the official members were the mere puppets of the Viceroy. The Indian people made demands which were irresistible because they were just and reasonable, and the more educated and advanced representative of the Indian people would always be found loyal to the British Empire. Whenever the House of Commons had interfered in Indian affairs, it had always been for the real benefit of India. The House would remember the eloquent address of the late Mr. Bradlaugh, avocating the restoration of the Maharaja of Cashmere—a ruler who was at the time painted in the blackest colours by the then Under-Secretary for India. Yet during his recent visit to Cashmere Lord Lansdowne had himself reinstated the Maharaja. Again, the House had beneficially interfered in the opium question; and there could be no doubt that if the Manipur affair had been submitted to the House before action was taken the common-sense of the House would have prevented the gratuitous mischief from being wrought in that State which was actually achieved. No one who had read Mrs. Grimwood's account of the state of Manipur under the late ruler could doubt that the Indian Government ought never to have interfered at all. There were some good features in the Bill—for instance, the granting of power to discuss Indian finances in the Councils, but the question was: By whom were these discussions to be conducted? The greater number of the members of the Councils would be officials or nominees, and but a very small proportion would really represent the interests of the Indian people. The proposed additions were wholly inadequate. The principle which the Indian National Congress had always held was that the number of elected members should not be less than one-third of the whole, and not more than one-half. In the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of the four elected members only two could be said to represent the 70 millions of Indian people who were concerned. He hoped the Government would understand the situation, and see that it would be unwise to offer a stone when bread was asked for, and certainly it would be unreasonable to expect gratitude for such a gift. He thought he had shown that the question of the enlargements of the Councils by the introduction of the elective principle was deserving of the attention of the House. As far as the question of the invasion of India was concerned, the best and the strongest rampart to the Indian Empire was the loyalty and attachment of a happy and contented people. He had adduced a large body of weighty opinion to show that the promises made on more than one occasion to the Indian people ought now to be fulfilled; and he, therefore, moved the amendment standing in his name. (Hear, hear.)

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with cheers, said,—As far as controversy is concerned, I hope that this debate may be compressed within narrow limits. My hon. friend the member of Manchester has asked the House by his amendment to declare that, in his opinion, no reform of the Indian Councils can be satisfactory which does not embody the elective principle. Looking at the Bill and at the amendment, I have to ask myself whether there is between them such a difference of opinion and principle as to make me desirous of going to an issue on that difference. Undoubtedly, looking at the Bill standing by itself, I am disposed to agree with my hon. friend that its language is insufficient and unsatisfactory in as far as it is ambiguous. But the Under-Secretary has introduced the Bill in a comprehensive and lucid speech, and if I were to criticise any portion of that speech it would be that portion of it in which the hon. gentleman addressed himself to the amendment before the House, because it appeared to be his object to put upon the amendment the most hostile construction it would bear. I, however, desire to put upon the speeches I have heard, and upon the Bill itself, the least controversial construction of which they are fairly susceptible. (Hear, hear.) While the language of the Bill cannot be said to embody the elective principle, it is very peculiar language, unless it is intended to pave the way for the adoption of that principle. (Hear, hear.) I believe it was suggested by a nobleman in the House of Lords, who is friendly to the elective principle in India that unless it had been intended to leave room for some peculiarities not yet introduced into the Indian system in the appointment of the members of the Councils under this Bill, it would have been a very singular form of speech to provide not simply that the Governor-General might nominate, but that he might make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations should be made either by himself or by the Government in Council. (Hear, hear.) It is plain that those who have adopted that language have in view something beyond mere nomination. (Hear, hear.) Then I come to the speech of the Under-Secretary, which distinctly embodies something which I confess appears to me to be not very different from the assertion of my hon. friend, except in the important point that the Under-Secretary proposes to leave everything to the discretion, judgment, and responsibility of the Governor-General and the authorities in India. With that limitation the speech of the Under-Secretary appears to me to embody the elective principle in the only sense in which we should expect it to be embodied. (Hear, hear.) My construction of the Under-Secretary's speech is that it implies that a serious effort should be made to consider carefully those elements which in the present condition of India, might furnish material for the introduction into the Councils of the elective principle. If that serious effort is to be made, by whom is it to be made? I do not think that it can be made by the House of Commons except through the medium of empowering provisions. The hon. baronet the member for Evesham has spoken of a plan of that kind, and I observed with pleasure the genuinely liberal views of the hon. baronet with respect to Indian affairs and to the government of the Indian people, and were the hon. baronet to propose a plan of the kind he has indicated to the House it would no doubt contain much that would be useful, and wise, and honourable to the spirit of such an assembly as the House of Commons, (Hear, hear.) It may, however, be doubted whether, even under such enlightened guidance, it would be wise on our part, with our imperfect knowledge, to proceed to the determination of the particulars of such a plan. (Hear, hear.) I think that the best course to take would be to commend the plan to the authorities in India with a clear indication of the principle on which we desire they should proceed. It is our business to give to those representing her Majesty's Government in India ample information as to what we believe to be sound principles of government. It is the function of this House to comment upon any case in which we think the authorities in India have failed to give due effect to those principles; but in the discharge of their high administrative functions, or as to the choice of means, there is no doubt that that should be left in their hands. (Hear, hear.) It is evident that the great question—and it is one of great and profound interest—before the House is that of the introduction of the elective element into the Government of India. That question overshadows and absorbs everything else. It is a question of vital importance; but it is at the same time one of great difficulty. (Hear, hear.) No more difficult office has ever been intrusted to a Governor-General than that of administering a Bill such as that which is now before the House in a manner that shall be honourable and wise. I am not disposed to ask of the Governor-General, or of the Secretary of State, that they shall at once produce large and imposing results. (Hear, hear.) What I wish is that their first steps shall be of a genuine nature, and that whatever scope they give to the elective principle shall be real. (Hear, hear.) There are, of course, dangers in their way. There is the danger of subserviency. There is the danger of having persons who represent cliques, classes, or interests, and who may claim the honour of representing the people of India. The old story of the three tailors of Tooley-street does, after all, embody an important political truth, and it does exhibit a real danger. (Hear, hear.) What we want is to get at the real heart and mind, the most upright sentiments, and the most enlightened thoughts of the people of India; but it is not an easy matter to do that. (Hear, hear.) I think, however, that upon this point we are justified in being a little more sanguine than the Under-Secretary has been in his speech. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, however did not venture to indicate where the materials for the elective element in India are to be found. Undoubtedly, as far as my own prepossessions go, I should look presumptively with the greatest amount of expectation and hope to the municipal bodies of India, and to the local authorities, in which the elective element is already included in that country. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend, in moving the amendment, has pointed out authorities in favour of the elective principle, these including men who have been responsible for the actual administration of India. It is there that we stand upon solid ground, and her Majesty's Government ought to understand that it will be regarded as a most grave disappointment if, after all the assurances we have received that an attempt will be made to bring into operation this powerful engine of government, there should not be some result such as we anticipate from their action. (Hear, hear.) I do not speak of its amount, I speak more of its quality. In an Asiatic country like India, with its ancient civilization, with its institutions so peculiar, with such a diversity of races, religions, and pursuits, with such an enormous extent of country, and such a multitude of human beings as probably, except in the case of China, were never before under a single Government, I can understand that there should be difficulties in carrying what we desire to see accomplished; but great as the difficulties are, the task is a noble task, and will require the utmost prudence and care in conducting it to a successful termination. But after the assurances we have had from persons of the highest capacity, and the greatest responsibility, I believe we are justified in looking forward, not merely to a nominal, but to a real living representation of the people of India. The great nation to which we belong has undoubtedly had to do most difficult tasks in the government and in the foundation of the institutions of extraneous territories. But all the other parts of the British Empire have presented to us a simple problem in comparison with the great problem presented to us by India. Its magnitude, its technicality, is such that the task of Great Britain in this respect is far greater than that which any other country has attempted, and far greater than that which it has itself attempted beyond the sea in any of the dependencies of the Empire. I rejoice to think that a great and real advance has been made, both before and especially since the direct transfer of the Indian Government to the immediate superintendence of the Executive at home, and to the authority of the Imperial Legislature. The progress thus made has been made by the constant application to the government of India of the minds of able men acting under a strong sense of duty, and also a strong sense of political responsibility. (Hear, hear.) All these things induce us to look forward cheerfully to a great future for India, and to expect that a real success will attend the genuine application, even though it may be limited one, of the elective principle to the government of that vast and almost immeasurable community. If this attempt be successful, it will be the accomplishment of a task to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in history. (Hear hear.) I see no such difference between my hon. friend's language and the language of the Bill as ought to induce my hon. friend to divide the House. If the language of my Hon. friend is to receive a perfectly legitimate, and not a strained, construction, it is only an amplification and not a contradiction of what the speech of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary implies. I think it would be a great misfortune if the House were to divide on the subject. I think that the acceptance on the elective principle by the hon. gentleman, though guarded, was on the whole not otherwise than a frank acceptance. I do not think there is on that side of the House any jealousy of the introduction into India of that principle (hear, hear), which undoubtedly if it did exist would form a strong mark of difference between the party who sits there and the party who sits on this side of the House. In reality, and in substance, we have the same objects in view, and are prepared to recommend the employment of the same means. If that be so, it would be unfortunate that any division should take place even though the numbers might be very unequal. I certainly could not take part in any division hostile, or apparently hostile, to the Bill. (Hear, hear.) After the speech of the hon. gentleman such a division would convey a wrong impression. It would be well that the people of India should understand that united views on this question substantially prevail in this House. (Hear, hear.) My persuasion is that those views are united, and that they are such as tend to the development of an enlightened and not only a liberal but a free system of government. I venture to submit that the hon. gentleman has no substantial quarrel with the intentions of the Government, and that we should do well to allow this Bill to receive the unanimous assent of the house in the present Session, in the hope that without serious difficulty it may shortly become law and fulfil the beneficent purposes with which it has been framed. (Cheers.)

(To be continued.)

Capital agrees in the main with the views on the silver question recently put forward by Mr. Gostling, and says that the only way in which the Government can hope to escape from the embarrassment with which it is threatened by the continued fall of exchange, is to stop the free coinage of silver. It is bound to do this in the interests of commerce, and for the purpose of preventing widespread derangement of the pecuniary relations of its subjects with one another. On the other hand, the most convenient way of doing this, and the way which would cause least disturbance of trade, is by imposing gradually such a seigniorage as would bring the exchange value of the rupee up to whatever level it might decide upon, after full enquiry, as being most just to the various interests concerned. *Capital* fears, however, that any attempt on the part of the Government of India to put pressure on the Secretary of State, to compel him to sanction the repeal of the Mint Act, by threatening him with any of the alternatives suggested by Mr. Gostling, is entirely out of the question.

THE PRESS AND THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The *Times* thinks it is highly probable the bill will at length be placed upon the Statute-book. If so, will stand to the credit of the Government, though possibly it is not a measure calculated to dazzle the electorate or to win the suffrages of doubting voters. Still, our responsibility for the just and prudent administration of India is recognised as among the highest of our Imperial duties, and if the Indian Councils Bills tends to promote that great end, its success ought not to be disparaged. It may be acknowledged that the autocratic power of the Viceroy involves considerable risks. The difficulty in India, however, is not merely that the masses are absolutely incapable of using the power of voting or even of conceiving what it is to choose a representative. There is the fact, besides, on which Sir Richard Temple founded a forcible argument, that whole classes and castes in India stand deliberately outside anything like an elective system, and doesn't the very idea. In substance all this was not disputed. It is no answer to contend that there are in India municipalities and other bodies which are capable of electing real representatives, and expressing an articulate opinion. Such bodies may be usefully called upon to criticise and to advise the Government, but their position must not be exaggerated. They represent themselves; they do not and they cannot represent "the people of India." Of the 221 millions under the rule of the Viceroy all such classes and sections of the population as are capable of choosing representatives even for local affairs are a microscopic fraction of the whole, and for the majority, the people who cannot vote and who will not vote, they are in no way entitled or able to speak. The interests of the majority must still be the care of the Government, and the Government must remain an enlightened despotism, subject to the influence of opinion in England and eager to gain any new light from opinion in India, but independent in its acts and resolves.—

The *Morning Post* describes the measure as useful rather than revolutionary. It may be briefly described as a compromise between political inertia on the one hand and any premature acceptance of the electoral principle as practised in the West on the extravagant eulogies of the Indian National Congress were fully answered in the judicial speech of Mr. Gladstone and justifiably ridiculed by Mr. Maclean and Sir Richard Temple. To the great astonishment no doubt of Mr. Schwann and others who think that India can be ruled like Whitechapel, Mr. Gladstone declared that he "understood the enormous difficulty of introducing these changes into an Asiatic country with its ancient civilisation, with institutions so peculiar as those of India, with such diversities of race, religion, and pursuits, and with a multitude of human beings such as, except in the case of China, have never been gathered together under one single Government." Mr. Meclean emphasised the statement of Lord Dufferin as to the groundless claim of the National Congress to represent Indian political opinion. From the operations of this body Europeans, Mohamedans, and Parsees alike hold aloof. It has been promoted solely by Hindoos who are themselves divided in opinion, and who, in the absence of the "Pax Britannica," would be the first section of natives to sink into a position of subserviency to the stronger races around them. The bill, said that the Under-Secretary, without impairing the power of Government, is wholly in the interests of the governed. This being so, its second reading is a matter for congratulation on the part of all who wish well to India.

The *Daily News* thinks that although the bill falls far short of the wishes of Indian reformers, the manner in which it passed its second reading was not without special encouragement to them. The demand of the friends of India is that the voice of the people shall be heard in the councils of the Empire. They are not afraid of the popular voice except when it is suppressed, and when there is no means of knowing what subterranean murmurings are going on and gathering, it may be, a terrible explosive force. The Government measure is at best a grudging answer to demand for popular representation on the Indian Councils.—

The *St. James's Gazette* holds that it is in the last degree probable that most of us will fail to realise the whole gravity of the consequence which not only may, but in the natural course of things must, flow from the Indian Councils Bill. How will this bill affect India and the position of our Government there? The answer to this question cannot by any effort be made wholly satisfactory by those who understand the condition of that country. This measure paves the way for the introduction of the elective principle into the government of India. Now the representative principle is not only incompatible with such a government as ours in India, but with the condition of the peoples of India. We see that in the cities where we have introduced municipalities it is found that the elect of the people belong mainly to a little artificial class of our own creation—a small body of Europeanised Orientals who do not, except in the merely formal sense, represent the native races at all. Of fifty successful candidates in the late municipal election at Calcutta there were some twenty lawyers and lawyers' clerks. We are told that the result was otherwise displeasing to the more influential natives, who are already beginning to throw doubts on the suitability of elective institutions to the country. The large proportion of talkers and penmen condemns it in our opinion; but the division of fifty seats between the different races completes the condemnation. They were:—Hindoos, 33; Mahommedans, 9; Anglo-Indians 6; Armenian, 1; Native Christian, 1. It is easy to understand that Mr. Schwann and other gentlemen, to whom the mere fact that a man has been elected is in itself a proof that he is fit to govern, should be content to see such a representative body as this impose its delegate on the Viceroy. Mr. Schwann has good reasons for holding to that faith; but Mr. Maclean and Sir R. Temple, who know India, look at the prospect with very different feelings. They know that, elective principle or no elective principle, the Mahommedans of India meant what they said at their Congress. They will not submit to be ruled by a Bengali Vakeel who would "run under a chair at the sight of a knife." Are we to hold down the man on whom we must largely rely to fight for India when he rebels against some duly elected Baboo who is a mere "product" of our own? and yet this is what we may, and will be called upon to do if the Act is interpreted in Mr. Gladstone's sense with a little more "liberality." For the moment there may be no danger; but with a Gladstonian Secretary for India in office, and many Mr. Schwanns to be kept in good humour, it is not only probable, but as near as may be certain, that the **application of the principle** will be greatly extended. **This is the prospect** which causes such profound **uneasiness to experienced** men like Mr. Maclean and Sir R. Temple; and we may add, to every Mahommedan in India. It supplies a very sufficient reason for wishing that Her Majesty's Government had found it possible to leave the Indian Councils alone.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is a curious political accident that the Government which exists only to refuse Home Rule to Ireland should be the author of a real measure of Home Rule for India. Of course, the advocates of the elective principle in the House of Commons argued that the Indian Government would never adopt the principle. But, curiously enough, up to the present, Indian Viceroys have been on the side of the forward party; it is the Home Government that has held back, and Mr. Curzon avowedly kept back a memorandum by Lord Dufferin in favour of a more advanced bill. This Conservative opposition at home undoubtedly comes from the India Council sitting at Whitehall to advise the Secretary of State, and under the bill, it will be noticed, this Council would still have control. But Mr. Curzon's acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the bill will more or less bind the Secretary of State; and moreover, if the Viceroy and his Council were formally to adopt the elective principle, Parliament might then without difficulty be induced to overrule the opposition of the Secretary of State's little band of retired civilians.—

"An Indian," writing to the *Standard* of March 30, says:—I think it wise that the system of election should be left entirely to the judgment of the Viceroy. But I should strongly urge that the Viceroy should adopt some sort of elective system in cases where no risk is involved. For such a purpose I thoroughly approve of the scheme suggested by Sir Richard Temple: for (1) it will give a chance of exercising their energies to those intelligent and educated men who reside in the cities, and (2) it will represent the minorities in a fair and reasonable way. . . . By giving the Mahommedans certain members exclusively to themselves the danger of the oppression of minorities by majorities will be averted. It is merely a tentative measure, and if we can work it out fairly we shall deserve an ther step in that direction.—Mr. Maclean intends to move an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill, providing that the arrangement which is made by the Viceroy and the Governors with regard to the new members of the Council shall be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

At a meeting of the East India Association at the Westminster Town Hall, on Monday, April 4, a paper was to be read by Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, C.S.I., on "The Amendment of the Indian Councils Act." Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., was to preside.

PURCHASES FOR THE INDIAN TURF.

Another week has passed without a drop of rain, though the clouds have looked threatening more than once. All the training tracks are getting more and more baked, and if some rain does not fall shortly, trainers will have to be careful of their animals' feet.

It will doubtless be remembered that Captain Hamilton was some time ago sent to the Cape to purchase remounts for the Government, but this venture has proved far from a success. The horses were shipped on board the Pongola, which arrived at Garden Reach, on Saturday last. It was then found that of the one hundred and seventy-one animals originally shipped, only ninty-nine were landed, of which number one died while being lifted ashore. Of the rest another animal has since died. The heavy list of casualties is explained by the fact that there were only two men and a boy to attend the animals during the entire voyage, thus rendering careful supervision an absolute impossibility. Fortunately for the Government, the animals were all insured for £2,536, of which sum the und-rwriters stand to lose £1,800. A verterinary inspection of the fittings and horse accommodation is to the hold.

Mr. A. Apcar has had a continuation of his run of luck during the present season, and that rather unexpectedly. It seems that Southall, in connection with his usual commission to purchase some good horses in the Australian market for coming events, has managed to secure a couple of clinkers. As already stated, Reprisal has won the Place Handicap, and this win he followed up by winning the Port Phillip Stakes at the Williamstown Races, Handicap of 100 sovereigns, distance one mile, in the creditable time of 1 min. and 45 secs., beating Utter, Lord John, and other good animals. This timing is very fair, and should he meet with no accident *en route*, and train sound on his arrival, there seems to be little doubt that he will be one of Mr. Apcar's representatives for the Viceroy's Cup. Another of Southall's lucky hits is his selection of Premier, which two-year-old colt followed the example set him by his stable companion, and annexed the Trial Stake of fifty sovereigns, five furlongs, at the same meeting, in the respectable time of 1 minute and 4 secs., beating a fair field. Mr. Apcar has in these two a really good couple, who are not only likely to pay their expenses, but also to make their mark on the Indian turf. As regards Premier, he is already entered for several races in Australia, and it is possible that he will fulfil some of these engagements before he leaves for India. In connection with Reprisal's recent victory in the Port Phillip Stakes, it should be mentioned that in a previous race he was bea

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, writes :—The native Indians in London are, on the whole, much satisfied with the debate on the Indian Councils Bill. They recognise that the measure contains but the germ of representative government in India ; but the germ is invaluable, and may be extensively developed. The Government fares better than does one of its supporters, Mr. Maclean, of Oldham, who, having to make practically a new speech from that which he had intended, after the turn which events had taken, was not so guarded in his references to the Indian races as with more thorough preparation he would perhaps have thought advisable. A mass meeting of the Indian community in London is talked of to protest against Mr. Maclean and all his works. A considerable amount of Liberal sympathy with the project is expected.

THE French Ministerial Bill intended to stop the use of dynamite, as adopted by the committee on March 18, punishes with death those who "for a criminal purpose destroy or attempt to destroy, by means of a mine or any explosive substance edifices, dwellings, bridges, ships, boats, vehicles of any kind, shops, or work-yards or their dependencies, and, generally, any furniture or buildings of any kind."

PROBATE duty has been paid on £10,643 as the value of the personal estate of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, late of Westwood, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood. His will is as follows :—"This is the last will and testament of me, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Baptist minister, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington. I give, devise, and bequeath all the estate, both real and personal, that I may die possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto, to my dear wife, Susanna Spurgeon, absolutely, and I hereby appoint my said wife executrix to this my will. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 17th day of May, 1862." Mrs. Spurgeon has communicated to the *Baptist* the fact that the personal estate left by Mr. Spurgeon was really about £2,000. The £10,643 represented by the probate of his will covers a life insurance for £1,000, with bonus additions, and the valuations of all Mr. Spurgeon's copyrights; also the furniture, the extensive library, and all other effects at Westwood, where Mrs. Spurgeon will not continue to reside. Mr. Charles Arthur Day, late of Terrace House, Southampton, and of the firm of Day, Summers, and Co., engineer and ship-builder, £205,544 ; Mr. William Blanchard, late of Grove Hill Cottage, Newhampton, Middlesex, and formerly of Beak-street, Regent-street, £112,106 ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles John Wingfield, late of 66, Portland-place, C.B., K.C.S.I., (Chief Commissioner of Oude 1859-1866, and M.P. for Gravesend 1868-1874) ; Dr. Alfred Carpenter, late of Heath Lodge, Croydon, £22,804 ; Sir John Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, £9,625 ; Mr. James William Vickers, late of 5, Nicholas-lane, advertising contractor, £20,735 ; Viscount Dillon, of Ditchley, Oxfordshire, £11,486 ; Sir Victor Alexander Brooke, of Colebrooke Park, county Fermanagh, Bart., D.L. and J. P. (High Sheriff, 1867), £132,903.

THE following changes on the Staff of the Army have been made :—Major-General C. Mansfield Clarke becomes Deputy Adjutant-General, vice Major-General Godfrey Clerk, appointed to the command of the Belfast District ; Major-General Lord Methuen, C. B., C. M. G., succeeds Major-General P. Smith, C. B., in the command of the Home District, his A.-D.-C. being Captain L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards ; Major-General J. North Crealock, C. B., takes over the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, with Captain I. A. M. Stopford, Derbyshire Regiment, as A.-D.-C. ; Colonel E. S. Creek becomes Assistant Adjutant-General of the North-Western District in succession to Colonel E. A. Gore ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. D. Ward, A. S. C., relieves Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Winter as D.A.A.G., Headquarters, Ireland ; Major the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards, replaces Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. W. Goldsmid as D.A.A.G. at Headquarters ; Captain A. G. Ferguson, Rifle Brigade, joins the Staff of Lord William Seymour, commanding South-Eastern District, as his A.-D.-C. ; Captain W. C. Savile, R. A., succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Kennaway as a Second-Class Assistant Inspector of Warlike Stores ; and Lieutenant A. F. H. Cox, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, takes up the new appointment of Adjutant to the Discharge Depot at Gosport.

How Chinese women were expected to behave themselves two thousand years ago is set forth in an ancient Chinese work in 313 chapters, of which simples have been translated into English by Miss A. C. Safford. According to this voluminous manual, the first duty of a Chinese wife in those primitive times was to "reverence her husband as heaven." If his life is in danger, she must not hesitate to die for him. Among the many little stories told in the book is one of a peasant, who during a severe famine was seized one day by some starving soldiers, who intended to make a meal of him. His wife pleaded for him. "My husband is very lean," she said, "he will scarcely be a mouthful for you. I am fleshy and of dark complexion, and they say that the flesh of such persons is excellent eating." The hungry soldiers, we are told, were convinced by this sound argument, and ate her instead of her husband. As to deportment, "in the presence of her parents or parents-in-law, a woman may not sneeze or cough, neither stretch, yawn, or loll about when tired, nor may she presume to stare at them. She should wear a happy face and a mild, pleasant deportment in serving them, in order to soothe them." The wife of a certain Liu Kung-tseh comes in for a large share of praise simply because "for three years after her marriage nobody had ever seen her smile."

A COMMITTEE has been formed to erect a memorial on the spot where the body of the poet Shelley was burnt, and the authorities have agreed to grant a site on the beach near Viareggio (Tuscany) for the purpose ; but the question has arisen—where was the spot? Everyone is familiar with Trelawny's narrative of the cremation of the poet's remains in the presence of his friends, Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt ; but this account is vague and confused as regards the precise locality. The question, however, has at last been set at rest by Signor Biagi, who has held a sort of judicial inquiry in the neighbourhood at which he has taken the testimony of eight persons supposed to be the only survivors of those who witnessed the ceremony. They are mostly sea-faring people and fishermen, all being necessarily very old persons, the event having occurred seventy years ago ; but a comparison of their testimony has established the fact that the funeral pyre was set up on what is now, as it was then, a sandy waste between the Victor Emanuel Marine Hospital and a conspicuous row of pine trees, at a distance of about 250 yards from the sea. Here the first stone of the monument will be laid on the 11th of August next, that being the centenary of Shelley's birth.

FROM an archæological point of view, says a Rome correspondent, an interesting discovery has just been made in the neighbourhood of that city about half a mile to the north of the famous Villa Livia, at Prima Porta, on the Via Flaminia. By the merest accident, in the open campagna, have been found the remains of what must have been a most spacious villa. So far the discovery consists of the pavements of nine rooms, all of them executed in the most beautiful coloured mosaics. In the principal room the design represents a Medusa's head surrounded by a garland of the most delicate design intertwined with birds and leaves, in which the various colours are most perfect. But, perhaps, the floor with the most beautiful design ever unearthed is that in a smaller room adjoining that already spoken of. It represents an Egyptian scene of a goddess holding a snake, which is drinking out of a cup, while another figure is presenting a bird. Nothing could surpass the beauty of the colours or the grace of the design, and the whole is as fresh and vivid as if it had been just executed. Unfortunately, there seems to be nothing but the flooring of the villa left. The Government have come to an arrangement with Signor Piacentini, on whose property this interesting discovery has been made, to buy the mosics and have them carefully brought to a museum in Rome. They date from the time of Augustus.

MR. GLADSTONE came out nobly on the India Council Bill, observes the London correspondent of the *Newcastle Journal*. When this needed measure was taken up by the House there were the usual symptoms of vexatious opposition, including an amendment proposed by Mr. Schwann in favour of adopting the elective system. Mr. Gladstone, uprising, put an end to all that. He spoke in tones thrilling with loyalty and patriotism. There must be no division on this bill, nor in the ranks of Englishmen. We must be united in the face of India, and we must not allow our party differences to interfere with our grip on that country. Such was the burden of Mr. Gladstone's speech. "It was charming," said a clever Irish member to me. "If he would only take up the same line on Irish affairs,' Mr. Gladstone has digged a pit deep enough to bury the "perish India" policy that once threatened to become the policy of Gladstonians. His admirable behaviour dismayed some of his followers, but it rallied the Opposition from one of its too frequent plunges into anarchy.

IT is a grand thing to be Mayor of Chicago ; but the Mayor of Chicago, for all that, is not a happy man. The patronage that is centred in him is at once his glory and his bane, and the "Spoils" system, according to Mr. Julian Ralph, in *Harper's Magazine*, renders his life a burden. Mr. Washburne, the present occupant of that important post, fancied he could defeat the place-hunters by a new system of making the heads of departments responsible for their own appointments ; but "Orpheus C. Kerr," as the typical place-hunter is playfully designated by his countrymen, was not so easily defeated. He knows the mayor's powers as well as the mayor does, and when he cannot get what he wants from the deputy he falls back on the deputy's superior. The result is that the Mayor of Chicago is constrained to hide himself behind a series of locked doors. When he leaves his office he slips out of a side door—the same by which he seeks his desk. When he goes to luncheon he takes a closed cab, and is driven to some place, a mile or more away, in order that he may eat in peace. And so, by setting apart one day in the week for the scramble, and by locking himself up like a watchman in a safe deposit vault, he manages to serve as mayor, but more than that cannot be said.

THE Bishop of Athabasca's letter for the past year reminds one more of a chapter from the Acts of the Apostles than a summary of the doings of a nineteenth-century prelate. "Wearied," the Bishop writes, "with fifteen days' battling with the strong current of the Peace River," he was hoping for a day's rest when he was summoned to go on at once to another station. His road lay across a wide stretch of prairie, and when night approached he was unable to obtain water for himself or his horse. The passage in which he describes this experience is worth quoting :—"Tying up my horse, I hunted through several bluffs for water, going down on hands and knees to scrape up the ground where recent indications led me to hope that water might be scooped up, but in vain. I picketed my horse and, too thirsty to eat, prepared to pass the night as best I could. A strong south-easterly wind, though threatening rain, forbade lighting a fire, as the long prairie grass would have caused it to run and, perhaps, set the whole country on fire. Choosing the lee side of some willow bushes, I laid the saddle for a pillow—almost as cool and, I expect, about as comfortable as Jacob's—and, rolling myself in my blanket, courted sleep, if possible, before the rain. I passed a much more comfortable night than the circumstances seemed to warrant." Another day's ride and the Bishop reached his destination, in time to relieve one of his missionaries, who was ill.

IN the April number of *Good Words* the Rev. Newman Hall narrates that he once saw Mr. Spurgeon lying on a couch and twitching in great pain from gout. He said : "Some of our friends think themselves perfect saints. We all thought a certain brother perfect till he said he was. Most of these are old maids or retired officers with few cares." (Another twitch of pain.) "If they had gout and the bell was not answered quickly, they would find some of the old devil left in them." He asked Mr. Hall to pray with him, saying, "I know you can be short. A dear brother was praying with me one day at such length that I had to say, 'Stop, stop ! I can't bear any more.'" Mr. Hall asked him what he replied to those who objected to his driving to service on Sunday. "Oh, I tell them I'm a Christian and my horses Jews. They rest on their seventh day Sabbath, and so help me to rest on my first day, Sunday. Were I to walk it would be my hardest day of work." Mr. Spurgeon once wrote to the Archbishop for permission to drive through his park, enclosing a stamped envelope addressed "C. H. Spurgeon." The Archbishop answered, writing "Rev." before the name. Mr. Hall saw a cart with Mr. Spurgeon's name painted on it, "Charles Haddon Spurgeon, cowkeeper." He told Mr. Hall that he sold the best milk to his neighbours at a fair and good price, devoting the profits to the support of two elderly ladies, who had no idea whence the monthly cheque came. He quite chuckled at the thought of their ignorance of the method in which their wants were supplied.

A Paris correspondent sends to the *Daily News* the following account of a strange discovery which was made the other day at Nogent-sur-Marne by a Paris shopkeeper who lives there. He was clearing out a well which had been abandoned for twenty years, and had become full of sand, when he came upon a flight of steps hewn roughly in the chalk. His workmen found on the day following that the steps led into a gallery three feet wide and six feet high. They explored it, and coming to the other end they were startled with the sight of a man with his back against the wall, and wearing the uniform of a national guard of 1870. The attitude and appearance of this human figure were so life-like that the workmen, not knowing what to think, and thoroughly frightened, hastened out and told their employer what they had seen. A search party went down into the gallery. They found that it led into an under ground room. The body of a Lieutenant of the old National Guard was sitting at a table upon which were a bottle and two wine glasses. Several rifles were stacked in a corner. The officer's attitude was that of a person dozing, the arms folded, and the head nodding. Several sheets of note were found in the lieutenent's pockets. They will very likely afford a clue to the identity of the two men. How did they meet with their singular fate? A plausible conjecture is that they took refuge from the Germans in the gallery, the sides of which fell in probably by accident, though the people at Nogent are convinced that the Germans knew of the two victims' hiding-place and filled up the pit in order to bury them alive.

SOME noteworthy statements with regard to the position and prospects of the negro race in the United States have been made by the Rev. John Smallwood, a coloured preacher of some note in America, and now on a visit to this country. Mr. Smallwood, who was born a slave in North Carolina shortly before President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, is now at the head of an institute built upon an estate at Spring Grove, Virginia, as a centre of American negro education. He states that, in spite of all disadvantages the negroes possess at this time accumulated property to the value of nearly sixty millions sterling. According to the last returns, there were 842 negro lawyers, 792 negro doctors, 1,420 negro merchants, and 995 regulate college graduates, who are preachers or professors. The negroes have, moreover, seven colleges, 17 academies, and 49 high schools. But in the midst of all this advancement the negro is still ostracised. "So long," says Mr. Smallwood, "as negroes will drink common whisky, dance jigs, and make apes of themselves, the mass of white men in the Southern States applaud them as good fellows ; but so soon as he becomes a bank president, a property owner, a scholar, a Christian, and a gentleman, he becomes offensive to society." Mr. Smallwood comes to the mournful conclusion that it is impossible for the negro to gain his proper place in America, and that the best thing for him when he has learnt to be a skilled labourer, an economical citizen, and a moral and Christian man is "to take up what he has got, go to Africa, and invest his property there among those Europeans who have not been educated in prejudice against him."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship, Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of April 1, arrived in Bombay harbour, yesterday morning, at 7-30 o'clock. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G Price	Lieut A H Hart
Mrs Bailey	Capt D Leitch
Mrs E Fenn and 2 children	Mr Naraindass
Lieut and Mrs E G Carnegy	Mr. Mrs and Miss Harrison
Capt E W Nedham	Surg-Lieut W Armstrong
Mr G N Greig	Mrs Windsor and 3 sons
Lieut Packer	Mr G Hickling.
Surg-Lieut R K Mittor	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut and Mrs MacMahon	Mrs Walter Colvin
Miss Macpherson	Mr L E B Homan
Col Shepherd	Lieut-Col Brakenbury
Capt Hamilton	Mr J Young.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Lang.

FROM ADEN.

Mr A Burjorji	Mr and Mrs Cowasjee.
Dr C W Schmidt	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

IN the House of Commons, an important discussion on the telephone system was initiated by Dr. Cameron moving that as in consequence of the restrictions imposed upon the working of telephones the service was, at present, costly and restricted, the system should be worked directly by the Post Office. Sir James Fergusson defended the action of the Government in granting telephone licenses. He believed that the acquisition of the trunk lines by the Government would encourage competition, and would promote the formation of telephone exchanges in places, which could not construct trunk lines for themselves. The Government were strongly opposed to extending the functions of the State in the manner suggested, though he admitted that it would be necessary for the Government to acquire the trunk lines. On a division, the resolution was rejected by 205 to 147.

Principles closely affecting the future Government of India were involved in the second reading of the Indian Councils Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Schwann moved as an amendment that no measure would be satisfactory, which did not recognise the elective principle. In support of his amendment he quoted instances of the successful application of the principle in India. Mr. Gladstone said the question was one of great importance and vast difficulty. He thought there was no difference in the spirit in which the question was approached by the different parties in the House, and, therefore, he hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn, and that the bill would receive the unanimous assent of both sides of the House. Sir Richard Temple urged reform in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Council by giving the large Indian cities direct representation. Mr. Octavius Morgan insisted on the need of some representative form of government. Mr. Curzon denied that there was on the part of the Indian viceroys or governors any indisposition to admit natives to their Councils. Mr. Picton said that the elective principle must be introduced in India and at once. The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

Mr. John Morley, on Wednesday, addressed a meeting in Sale, under the auspices of the Cheshire Liberal Federal Council. In speaking of the general election he said it was now by custom and practice established that the natural life of a Parliament should not be seven but six years, and he, therefore, charged the Government with violating constitutional practice by postponing the dissolution.

Sir Henry James, speaking, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club, in London, predicted that after the general election a cleavage as great as that of 1886 would take place within the Gladstonian ranks and the recruits to the Liberalist Unionist party would come from amongst the very best supporters of Mr. Gladstone.

The revelations made last week of the career of the man, Deeming, the supposed author of the Rainhill and Melbourne murders, startling though they were, do not make the full tale of the crimes laid to his account. Information has been received by the Melbourne police which puts them on the track of another murder perpetrated by Deeming, in 1888, when he is supposed under the *alias* of Lawson to have murdered a man, named Keays, whom he induced to go to South Africa with him. According to a telegram from Melbourne, he has confessed himself guilty of the Rainhill murders. He makes no admission regarding the murder at Windsor (Australia) with which he is charged, but the extraordinary statement is made that he declares himself guilty of the two last Whitechapel murders. The report ought, however, to be received with caution, as at the dates of some of the murders, Deeming would appear to have been in prison. Last Saturday, Deeming was removed from Perth (Western Australia) to Albany, and from thence to Melbourne. In the course of the railway journey, demonstrations of great hostility were made against the prisoner. At some of the roadside stations, it is believed, he would have been lynched had the crowd been able to seize him. A Scotland Yard detective has sailed for Melbourne ; so that if, by any technicality, Deeming escapes justice in Australia, he will be re-arrested and brought to England. The Coroner's inquest on the Rainhill victims resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Deeming.

The trial was commenced, on Wednesday, at the Stafford Assizes, of six persons, who are charged, as supposed Anarchists with being in possession of explosives for an unlawful object, and also with conspiring to cause by explosive substances an explosion in the United Kingdom of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property. In opening the case, the Attorney-General said that evidence would be submitted to prove that the prisoners were associated with Anarchists in different parts of Europe, and that there were found in their possession documents which showed that they were engaged in a conspiracy against society of the most wicked character.

Although the result of the ballot is not yet exactly known, there is no doubt that a great majority of the Durham miners have voted for a continuance of the strike for another fortnight. There is now great distress throughout a wide region. It is estimated that 20,000 iron workers in Cleveland are idle because of the action of the coal miners. At a meeting of Durham miners, on Wednesday, it was openly avowed that the intention of the men was to paralyse commerce, and thus force "a dull and thoughtless public" to take heed of their wants.

The Steamer Holmbrook, of Newcastle, while on a voyage from Arbroath to Rotterdam, was overtaken with a gale, last Saturday night, while off Holy Island. The steamer was driven on the False Emmanuel Head, and foundered. Of the twelve men, on board, only one managed to reach the shore, the rest being drowned.

Intending emigrants are again warned by the British Emigration Office not to go to Brazil at the present time.

The Anarchists have again startled Paris by blowing up the residence of M. Bulloz, one of the prosecuting counsel in the recent proceedings against Anarchists. One of the leaders is said to have declared that the object of the Anarchists is to create terror among the judicial authorities, and that they "have a sufficient supply of dynamite to blow up every house occupied by those officials." The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted, without debate, and with a declaration of urgency, the bill which makes it a capital offence to attack property by means of explosives. A clause was added exempting from punishment informers, even though they be accessories before the fact, provided that they give their information before the crime is actually committed. Leon Ravachol, the Anarchist, suspected of being the author of the outrages, was arrested in a wine-shop there, on Wednesday morning.

A very remarkable tale of the murder of emigrants from Russia has been telegraphed from Warsaw. Two men in a Russian frontier town waylaid such emigrants as had no passports, and, pretending to lead them on a road across the frontier, on which they would be safe from the police, took them to a wood, in which they were murdered and robbed. Five bodies have already been found.

Four men met a terrible death at Messrs. Carnegie's steel-works, Homestead, Pennsylvania, last Saturday. A vessel filled with molten steel was by some mischance upset, and they were instantly overwhelmed in the liquid metal.

Letters have been received in Berlin reporting the arrival of Emin Pasha in Equatoria. After advancing from Wedelai, Emin is said to have fought his former rebel officers, and to have completely defeated them.

Walt Whitman, the American author and poet, died, last Saturday, at the age of 74.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. E. D. E. Ross, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. F. Gellie, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. R. S. Bagge, Mad. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. O. F. Smithers, Mad. Ret. ; Rev. A. Miller, Chaplain, Bo. Ret. ; Sir W. Bowman ; Sir A. Agnew ; Gen. W. R. Maxwell ; Maj. Sir R. M. Mundy, K.C.M.G. ; Lieut.-Col. A. Fergusson ; Mr. C. Yule ; Rev. Fr. Godolphin Osborne ; Walt Whitman ; Lady Bowater ; Lady Lawson ; Mrs. Mary Bannister.

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

THE Ballaarat, with Deeming on board, arrived at Adelaide on the 30th ult. A portrait model of the man, dressed in the actual uniform he wore at Rainhill, has just been placed in Mdme. Tussauds Exhibition. He is now said to be aware of the discoveries at Dinham Villa, and to be prepared "to swing like a man." There is the probability of other murders being laid to his charge. In the case of the man Keays, it is reported that Detective Brant, of Melbourne, has identified Deeming's photograph as that of a man wanted for the murder of a white, named Graham, and of a Kaffir and a Hottentot, who were all three murdered at Johannesburg in 1888. One of the blue-jackets selected to watch the accused on the voyage is the son of a gentleman's coachman at Rainhill. His evidence, it is expected, will conclusively establish the identity of Swanston with Williams (alias Deeming). A number of letters written by Deeming, alias Lawson, while under arrest at Monte Video, after his flight from Hull, have come to light. They are badly spelled, and are addressed to the British Consul. In the first, dated April 4, 1890, he says, "The treatment I am receiving is not fit for a dog, and it is doing considerable hingery to my health." In another epistle he says, "I never see any one to speak to, not even a spiritual adviser. I have not any Prayer-book nor my Bible, and my Sunday has passed almost without my knowing." At that time the British Minister received an anonymous letter, in a disguised hand, but evidently from Lawson, threatening "if my cousin, Harry Lawson, is not released by the 30th May, as he is guilty of no charge, and his debt is paid, as soon after that date as possible you are a dead man."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide says :—I found Deeming confined in a second-class deck cabin facing the starboard bulwark. The prisoner was sitting on a couch playing a game of draughts with Detective Williams, who arrested him at Southern Cross. The weather being rather sultry Deeming had taken off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves, thereby displaying a pair of brawny arms thickly covered with hair. His present appearance is quite unlike those of his photographs which I have had an opportunity of inspecting. This is not wholly accounted for by the removal of his moustache. His eyes seem more ferety than those of the photograph, and his mouth looks hard and cruel. His features generally appear to have grown sharper. The handcuffs had been removed from his wrists, and his eyes were bent upon the draught board as if he were intent upon the game, but it was easy to see from an occasional twitching of the lips and from the beads of perspiration that stood upon his face that a terrible conflict of emotions was raging in his mind. Deeming stated that he felt very well and had not suffered from sea-sickness. Most of his waking hours, he told me, he spends in playing draughts. He is aware of the fact that the bodies of his wife and children have been discovered at Rainhill, and he complains bitterly that no written statement on the subject has been supplied to him. He also considers it a grievance that he has not been himself invited to make a formal declaration on the subject. As we conversed Deeming threw off altogether his air of assumed indifference, and his face looked haggard and worn, his eyes were restless, and his quick nervous movements betrayed to the most casual observer that he fully realizes that he is approaching the scene of his last fiendish work, where he will be confronted with overwhelming proof of his guilt. During the portion of the voyage which has been accomplished the prisoner after conversing for a while, has usually lapsed into periods of profound silence and dozed fitfully. He does not sleep long but wakes up at frequent intervals, and is altogether unable to conceal the wearing effect of the mental strain he is enduring. He is kept in irons all night, and there is always at least one watcher with him inside the cabin. The handcuffs are only removed at night while he is undressing, and then the door is locked on the outside and guarded by the marines who have been sworn in as special constables. Since leaving Albany the prisoner has never been allowed outside the cabin except during short intervals, when it is being ventilated, and then he is handcuffed to one of his guards. He has eaten fairly well, and it is expected that he will land in Melbourne in fairly good health. The police have in their possession the fragment of a broken bottle which Deeming used in getting rid of his moustache. The bent of the prisoner's mind is well illustrated by a remark which Cawsey declares he made to him in reference to the Rainhill murders. "Well," he said, "if I have to swing, I will swing like a man. I will be no coward. I do not wish to have a monument erected to my memory by the people of England."

POLICE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EXCITED CROWDS.

It was decided by the authorities that the adjourned inquest on the body found in the house at Windsor where Deeming, alias Swanston lived shall be held at the City Police Court, which is close to the gaol, in order to obviate the necessity for the large force of mounted and unmounted police that would have been necessary to protect the prisoner from the mob when being conveyed over the longer distance between the gaol and the morgue. A rumour is current that Deeming was, after all, landed at Adelaide, having been placed on board a tug after the Ballaarat had started, and that he may arrive in Melbourne by special train this afternoon. Owing to this report excited crowds gathered at the stations *en route*.

THE "JACK THE RIPPER" THEORY.

In Williams's clothes the police found a piece of bottle glass a little bigger than a shilling, and also, in a bucket in the room, the neck of a medicine bottle. The smaller piece had been broken off the neck of the bottle. It is a remarkable fact that 75 per cent. of the hair found in the cells had been pulled out by the roots. The glass had been used chiefly for the hair above the corners of the mouth. Detective Cawsey was greatly concerned about this affair, though he considers that it helps to clinch the case against the prisoner. It is admitted, however, that the prisoner was some time or other certain to get an opportunity to remove his moustache, if he was determined to do it ; and it is hardly a case for censuring the police who were in charge of him. How he became possessed of the glass is only a matter for surmise. It is supposed that it was picked up by him in the yard in the morning and secreted. The wall which encloses the yard of the prison is studded with bottle glass, and it is supposed that the piece used by Williams had fallen from it. Since the departure of Williams the gaoler has industriously searched for the hair, and has been successful in finding a great deal of it. The news of the prisoner's fear has created quite a sensation in the town. On his arrival on board the steamer, it was found that the only cabin available was a second-class deck cabin right aft. The door of the cabin is within four feet of the bulwarks, so that it was at once seen that extra precautions would be necessary. On board the Ballaarat there are 200 marines coming out as reliefs, and Detective Cawsey had four of them sworn in to assist in watching. There are thus now seven men engaged in the watch during the voyage. As he went on deck and moved along the ship, through the marines and passengers, Williams looked about him with a smile. Detective Cawsey stated on board the Ballaarat that he was now convinced that Williams is "Jack the Ripper." What has transpired to bring him to that conviction is not known. It is certain, however, that "Jack the Ripper" was described to be similar in appearance to Williams, the only person who saw the Whitechapel murderer giving a description very like Williams's. More will doubtless be heard of this in a few days.

THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

The prisoner Williams is developing a keen anxiety that steps for his defence shall be undertaken without delay. Mr. Haynes's advocacy is limited to the West Australian courts, and that gentleman has, therefore, entered into communication with Mr. H. H. Budd, solicitor, who is at present in Adelaide, and who has consented to act for the accused. Mr. Parves, Q.C., has been asked to appear on Williams's behalf, but he has not yet been briefed in the customary way, and it is, therefore, at present uncertain whether Mr. Budd's request will be complied with.

WILLIAMS'S STATEMENTS TO THE POLICE.

It appears that Williams, when arrested by Constable Evan Williams on the 11th inst., said :—"I am innocent. I shall say nothing. I am innocent. My name is not Williams." Prisoner was then taken to the lockup. In the evening he was visited by Mr. Weir, the manager of the Fraser mine, and during the interview Williams fainted. The conversation had relation solely to the mining machinery. During the two nights Williams was in custody at Southern Cross he did not sleep well, and asked for the Rev. Mr. Gillett, the Church of England minister. While in the lockup Williams said to the constable :—"It is a very serious charge, but the man who has led a good life up to now need not fear, as he can only die once. I can't believe it is the girl I know, as she is such a tender-hearted little creature a man couldn't help loving her. I don't know where Windsor is ; I have never been there to my knowledge, unless it is a suburb of Melbourne. When I was in Melbourne I was staying at the Cathedral Hotel. The landlord made the remark that I never went out at night. On the way down, when nearing York, prisoner said, "I can't believe that it is the one I knew. She was a tender-hearted little creature. A man could not help loving There must be some mistake and foul play somewhere. They have got the wrong man for it."

THE OPIUM CRUSADE.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Twenty Years in India," writes to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

Sir,—I see that the Anti-Opium League is displaying increased activity and is scattering broadcast over England the most astonishing (if unconscious) perversions of truth. It may be useful to state the opium case from the point of view of fact and from that of fallacy.

FALLACY.	FACT.
1. The Indian Government forces the Chinese authorities, against their will, to admit Indian opium.	1. The Chinese authorities would be in despair if the import ceased, as this would put an end to one of their most regular and valuable sources of Imperial revenue.
2. But for the Indian Government the Chinese would not consume opium.	2. By far the greater quantity of opium consumed in China is China-grown. If the high-class Indian opium ceased to be imported, the well-to-do minority which uses it would, of course, fall back upon the home drug, which, though inferior to Indian, is better than nothing.
3. The consumer of opium is almost invariably degraded in body and soul by indulgence in the drug. Opium is a poison.	3. Opium may be either smoked or swallowed. To judge from missionary reports, the Chinese prefer to smoke it. 'Smoking' opium is frequently a more or less deleterious practice. But in India opium is more usually swallowed. 'Swallowing' opium, except in rare cases of excess, is by no means deleterious. Hundreds, thousands, perhaps millions habitually take their daily 'modicum' with perfect impunity, precisely as the Englishman smokes tobacco, and for the same reasons. Opium is 'not' a poison, except in the sense that, like nearly everything else, excess in its use may render it so. As a fact, not one in a hundred, perhaps one in a thousand, of the laborious and respectable people who swallow opium in India ever dreams of exceeding. Why interfere with them ?
4. For Government to raise a revenue from opium is "to encourage vice."	4. Taking opium in India is no more a "vice" than taking tobacco in England. And if it were, the Indian Government, by making the drug many times dearer than its cost of production, "discourages' that "vice" in the only practicable manner. Does the British Government 'encourage' the use of tobacco by taxing it ?
5. The export to China constitutes a slur upon "the Christian fame of the English nation." Therefore the export should cease "at any cost."	5. At present the Indian Government induces the Chinese people to pay four or five millions sterling a year in relief of the Indian taxpayer. The Indian taxpayer, being a Hindoo or a Mahommedan, is not interested in the "Christian fame of England." If, for its sake, the English veto the China tribute the English should make the money good. To vote without compensation simply means that penniless Ram Bux must pay in order that wealthy John Bull may experience the glow of inexpensive virtue. "Please pay for your own salvation, Mr. Bull."
6. India would still be solvent without the China tribute.	6. Only if you call trebling the tax on salt, stopping public works, closing schools and colleges, and possibly being driven to repudiate part of the Gold debt, signs of solvency !
7. The Indian Government is, morally' bound to prohibit the use of opium in India except for medical purposes.	7. The 'moral' obligation would be clearer if the English Government 'had prohibited smoking tobacco, or even drinking alcohol !' "Half the crime in England comes from drink ; the drunkard injures his relations and neighbours as well as himself. "The opium-eater injures nobody" usually not even himself ; and nobody ever heard of any crime being traceable to the practice of opium-eating. The exception for invalids is exquisitely absurd. Probably 200 out of India's 250 millions never see any one connected with medical science all their life !
8. The Indian Government is strong enough to suppress the sale of opium.	8. As the Government of a compact little country like England, supported by millions of total abstainers, is not strong enough to dream of suppressing the trade in gin, Fallacy No. 8 seems scarcely worth discussing : bearing in mind the immensity of India's area, the numerical weakness of India's employés, and the apathy or hostility of the populations at large. If the League succeed, we shall simply have "free opium," and the reproach of "debauching" the people of India will "then" have some meaning, thanks to the ignorant zeal of the good souls who pose as saintly beings at the League meetings.

In short, Sir, if the English nation makes up its mind to veto the China export, it must also make up its mind to "stump up" something nearer two hundred millions than one. As for prohibition in India, that merely means an immense increase in the use of the drug, any real effort to repress which would precipitate a national rising, resulting first in "Perish India !" then the Raj of the opium-eating Sikh, then chaos, and finally the Russian knout. To borrow General Strachey's happy quotation from Condorcet, "L'enthousiaste ignorant est la plus terrible des betes feroces.

THE PAMIRS.

THE following letter from Mr. Stephen Wheeler, F.R.G.S., appears in the *Athenæum*, of March 19 :—

I venture to point out that a geographical note, in the *Athenæum*, of March 5, may convey a wrong impression. Referring to the map of the Pamirs in the "Statesman's Year-Book," you say that "Colonel [? Captain] Younghusband gives Kara-Kul to Russia," thereby implying that the "Statesman's Year-Book" does not. That the Great Kara-Kul is well within the Russian frontier is indisputable. The Russians fixed this part of their boundary by treaty with the late Ameer Yakub Beg, the fortunate, so long ago as 1877. The fact will be found in the official "Gazetteer of Russian Turkestan," compiled by the late Colonel Kostenko, of the Russian Staff Major (St. Petersburg, 1880). They are also embodied in all authentic maps, published during the last ten years. No less is it certain that the Little Kara-Kul lies within Chinese territory. So far, then, the map in the "Statesman's Year Book" accurately represents facts which have long since been established—facts in regard to which there can be no shadow of doubt, and which Captain Younghusband, I am sure, would never dream of questioning. I may remind you that MM. Bouvalot and Capus found a Chinese outpost as Rangkul, the "Lake of the Ibex," which is forty miles or more to the west of the Little Kara-Kul. You furthermore state that "Mr. Keltie differs from Colonel [sic] Younghusband in giving the Yashil Kul Lake to Afghanistan, which the Colonel assigns to China. Here, of course, the boundary cannot be defined with any approach to certainty ; but since Yashil Kul, the "Green Lake" is a point of absolutely no importance, I cannot believe that Captain Younghusband has committed himself so far as to affirm that it is either Chinese or Afghan. An unofficial traveller, Mr. St. George Littledale, says that the Chinese frontier ends, and the Afghan territory begins close to Burzula Jai, twenty miles east of Yasil Kul (R.G.S. "Proceedings," 1892, p. 13). So long, however, as the "Green Lake" is not marked as belonging to Russia, further discussion would be waste of time. From an historical frontier view, Yashil Kul is a place of interest. When the Chinese took possession of Eastern Turkestan, in 1759, the Khoja ruler of the country fled with his scattered army to the Pamirs, pursued by the Chinese general. The fugitives were overtaken at Yashil Kul, and, according to the local tradition (Gordon's "Roof of the World," p. 158), drove their wives and children, mounted on horses and camels, into the lake to save them from the enemy. The Kirghiz on the Pamirs aver that the noise of lamentation and the cries of the dying may still be heard near the lake. According, however, to the story told to Wood ("Journey to the Oxus," p. 162), the Khoja escaped to Badakshan with several of his wives, whose beauty so inflamed the imagination of the Shah of that country that he attacked the fugitive and put him to death. With his dying breath the holy man cursed the country of Badakshan, and prayed that it might be thrice depopulated, so that not even a dog might be left alive therein (Wood's "Journey" and Howorth's "History of the Mongols," part ii. p. 865). We must not forget, of course, that the Emperor Jehanghir, in his autobiography, described the Badakshanis as the greatest liars in the whole world. Possibly they were romancing to Wood.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

As we stated a week ago a crowded meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts was held on Thursday 24th ult. at their rooms in the Adelphi, to hear a paper read by Mr. G. H. M. Batten, of the Bengal Civil Service. In the reading of the paper and the subsequent discussion much warmth of feeling was manifested, both in favour of the reader's opinions and in opposition to them.

The chair was taken by Sir John Strachey, and there were present Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Thomas Wade, General Sir R. Strachey, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir George Birdwood, Sir William Moore, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. H. N. Lay, C. B., Dr. F. J. Mouat, Dr. Brudenell Carter, Mr. Seton

ANARCHISM IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LEON RAVACHOL, an Anarchist suspected of being the author of outrages in the Boulevard St. Germain, was arrested at Paris on March 30. The man was seized by the police as he was sitting in a wineshop. He was clearly prepared for arrest at any moment, and was armed with two loaded revolvers and a swordstick. M. Dresch, the police commissary, who was accompanied by six of his men, did not give him time to use his weapons. The moment Ravachol put his hand to his breast to draw out a pistol the policemen threw themselves on him, and after a sharp struggle bound his arms tightly. When he found himself overpowered he contented himself with shouting "Vive l'Anarchie." The prisoner was at once conveyed from the wineshop, which is one frequented mostly by working people, and is situated at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue de Lancry, to the Prefecture of Police, where he was measured on the anthropometrical system by Dr. Bertillon, who on comparing the results with previous notes proved incontestably that the man was Koenigstein *alias* Ravachol. He was then conveyed to prison. In searching Ravachol's lodgings at St. Mande, the police discovered quantities of sulphuric and nitric acid, as well as a number of retorts. Everything points to Ravachol being the author of the outrages.

Louise Michel, in an interview with a representative of the Echair, in regard to the outrages, is reported, Reuter telegraphs, to have said that during the revolutionary period through which France was passing everyone ought to give his life without fear and also take the lives of certain of his adversaries without remorse. She expressed her general disapproval of all movements calculated to coerce humanity; but declared that the proceedings of the authorities often provoked acts of wild rage. In regard to May 1 next, Louise Michel believed that Government would adopt so many preventive measures and would imprison so many persons that it would make itself equally ridiculous and odious. She believed that Labour Day would be no more disturbed than any other day; but was convinced that the revolution caused by general misery was near at hand.

The Government Bill dealing with dynamite outrages came before the Chamber on March 28, and urgency was declared. It was unanimously agreed to, and extends the penalty of death to attempts to blow up houses, shops, bridges, roads, vehicles and furniture. A clause was added making the placing of an explosive with criminal intent on a highway or private road punishable as an attempt to murder. Urgency had previously been refused to a Bill introduced by M. Emile Ferry granting compensation from the State to those who lost property from dynamite outrages for which, it appears, neither the municipality nor the insurance companies are responsible. Some of the speakers suggested that the secret service funds, which ought to be used in the tracing of criminals, had been expended by M. Constans on subsidising newspapers; but this, of course, was not admitted by the Government.

THE WALLSALL ANARCHISTS' TRIAL.

The trial began on Wednesday, 30th ultimo, at the assizes at Stafford, Mr. Justice Hawkins being the presiding Judge, of the alleged Anarchists of Wallsall, under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883. The prisoners are six in number—namely, Frederick Charles, 27, clerk; Victor Cailes, 33, engine-driver; John Westley, 32, brushmaker; William Ditchfield, 48, filer; Joseph Thomas Deakin, 33, clerk; and Jean Battola, 30, shoemaker. Cailes is a Frenchman, and Battola is understood to be an Italian; the remaining prisoners are British subjects and residents of Wallsall and the neighbourhood. They are indicted for having, between November 1, 1891, and January 7, 1892, at Wallsall, in their possession or under their control certain explosive substances—namely, core-stocks, a lead pattern for the manufacture of a bomb, a quantity of mixture for use in a mould for castings, a coil of fuse, a brass screw, and a lead bolt or plug, "being materials for making explosive substances or parts of apparatus, machines, or implements, or materials intended to be used or adapted for causing or aiding in causing an explosion in or with an explosive substance, and that they had in their possession the substances aforesaid under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that they did not have the said substances in their possession or under their control for a lawful object." This charge is framed under section 4 of the Act, which makes the offence a felony, with a maximum punishment of 14 years' penal servitude. The second count of the indictment charges the prisoners with conspiring between the same dates at Walsall to cause an explosion in the United Kingdom of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property and also with conspiring to make or have in their possession or under their control explosive substances with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in the United Kingdom, or to enable other persons to do so. This charge is framed under section 3 of the Act, which fixes 20 years' penal servitude as the maximum penalty.

The Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.), Mr. Jelf, Q.C., Mr. A. Young, and Mr. Sutton (instructed by the Solicitor for the Treasury, represented by the Hon. H. Cuffe), appeared for the Crown; Mr. William Willis, Q. C., and Mr. Cranstoun appeared for Charles; Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lever, for Cailes, Ditchfield, and Battola; Mr. Boddam for Westley; Mr. J. W. M'Carthy for Deakin.

In the course of his opening address the Attorney-General read the following document found in the possession of Charles:—

"Means of Emancipation.—First, in order to arrive at a complete emancipation of humanity, brutal force is indispensable, whatever may say all theoricians—the devil take them—otherwise we shall always be slaves and starving. Then, if it is necessary to put down all political, military, and religious authority, as well as all those law manufacturers, it is absolutely necessary to burn the churches, palaces, convents, soldier-barracks, prefectures, lawyers' and barristers' offices, fortresses, prisons, and to destroy entirely all that has lived till now by business work without contributing to it. As it is necessary to place all natural riches at the disposal of those that work, we shall contrive also that the blood which will flow in the streets be not ours, but that of the infamous rich who have starved us. Henceforth that is our first and veritable work without minding the band of politicians and orators of the congress. Then the real misfortune of the next revolution would be to see those men becoming masters of the battlefield of social conquest. Well, no more organizations; no more dictators; and rather than to lose precious time in serving as a ladder to those rascal deceivers, let us occupy ourselves with chemistry and let us manufacture promptly bombs, dynamite, and other explosive matters, much more efficacious than guns and barricades to bring the destruction of the actual state of things, and above all to spare the precious blood of our comrades."

The Attorney-General said he would indulge in no exaggeration or in any ornaments of language. It was for the jury to note the untrue statements made by the prisoners, to discard prejudice, to look only at the evidence, and to see that, as he earnestly desired, justice and only justice should be done.

The hearing was not concluded when the mail left.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—April 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G D Macleod, B	Capt G S Ommanney, ISC
Mr J W Orr, B	Capt H E S Abbott, RE
Mr R A Molloy, B	Capt G Williams, RE
Mr J P Bedford, MCS	Capt J S Parker, RA
Mr G M Drury, M	Lt A F Pinhey, ISC
Mr C Warburton, M	Lt N S Bertie Clay, RA
Lt-Col C R Macgregor, DSO, ISC	Lt E M J Burn, RE
Maj J N Walker, ISC	Lt C S Eastmead, ISC
Maj F G Vivian, ISC	Sec-Lt W A Fisher, ISC
Capt W A D'O O Mealy, ISC	Hon-Lt G W Mills, Com
Capt H Godfrey, ISC	Hon-Lt C McCarthy
	Surg-Maj A W Mackenzie

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J A Yates, B, 6 mos	Maj J W Thurston, M, 1 mo
Mr J F Barrett, B, 6 mos	
Mr W Sandford, B, 6 mos	Lt E J E Swayne, ISC, 16 days
Mr S W Coxon, B, 6 mos	Brig-Surg Lt-Col H B Purvis, B, 6 mos
Capt H L Custance, ISC, till 8.10.92	Surg-Capt S T Avetoum, Bo, 6 mos
Lt F R E Loch, ISC, 12 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E T Candy, Bo CS	Maj B Channer, DSO, ISC
Mr J L Johnston, Bo CS	Lt F R E Loch, ISC
Brig-Gen Sir H Collett, KCB, ISC	Lt C McM Davis, ISS

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

WHEN Colonel Stedman vacated the Inspector Generalship of Military Police in Burma, a position which he filled with marked ability, he came home to recruit his health. He left England lately for India, to take up the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters. No sooner had he arrived in the East than an offer was made to him of the Commissionership of the Andamans. This he had virtually accepted when the Quartermaster-Generalship became vacant. Lord Roberts offered it to Sir Henry Collett, and he refused it. Colonel Stedman was next turned to and he has accepted the position, and will take up duty at once in relief of Sir James Browne, who goes to Quetta. There are, therefore, two posts still to be disposed of—the Andamans and the Deputy Adjutant-Generalship. Colonel K. D. Murray, late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is the First Assistant Adjutant-General, but he being a "Queen's" officer, and the Adjutant-General being a "Queen's" officer also, a "Local" Colonel will, no doubt, be chosen to fill the vacancy.

It is understood that Sir George Wolseley, now commanding a Second Class District in India, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major-General by special selection, and that he will ultimately be provided with a Divisional command. Sir George has spent the greater part of his service in India, and has lately given evidence of his fitness for command by his vigorous action in the suppression of dacoity in Burma.

Lord William Beresford comes home from India on leave for a few months to recruit his health. He may be expected in London at the end of the month. Captain Harbord, Lord Lansdowne's first Aide-de-Camp, will conduct the duties of Military Secretary in Lord William's absence.

Lieutenant-General T. E. Gordon, C. B., retains his appointment as Military Attache at Teheran on his transfer to the Supernumerary List of the Indian Staff Corps. His case has been made a special one, and the decision of the India Office will be fully approved of by all who know what a hard-working and popular soldier he is.

Major-General Sir John Hudson, having obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Indian Staff Corps, is to vacate his Divisional Command in India, and returns to England next month. He has only held his command since November 1888, so that rapid promotion in his case has not proved an altogether unmixed advantage.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R. E., Superintendent of Forest Surveys in India, who lately came home on leave, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Professor of Forestry Edinburg. This will necessitate his leaving the Service.

Major Eden, Yorkshire Regiment, who has been appointed Chief Constable of Durham in place of Lieutenant-Colonel White, resigned, is a son of the late Canon Eden, for many years Vicar of Sedgefield, and his brother is the Bishop of Dover. Major Eden, who lately returned from India, retires from the Service in order to take up the appointment.

Lord Lansdowne has killed his first tiger in Cooch Behar, which must console him for the grumbling occasioned by his absence on a hunting tour so soon after returning to Calcutta. As a matter of fact, Lord Lansdowne only accepted the Maharajah's invitation in consequence of the advice given him by the doctors that the expedition would much benefit the health of Lady Lansdowne, who has never thoroughly recovered from the effects of the influenza. The Viceregal party consisted of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Prince Christian Victor, Lord de Vesci, Lord Vallefort, Captain C. Harbord, and Lord William Beresford.

Lord Radstock had a narrow escape from serious injury in a carriage accident at Jhansi. He was very badly shaken, and his companion, Major McRae, had his shoulder dislocated.

A magnificent entertainment has been given at Madras by the Begum Sahib of the Carnatic in honour of Lord and Lady Wenlock. The fete was quite unique in its conceptions, and included theatricals, the 'kolattum' nautch, a ball, and the conversion of Maclean's Gardens into an illuminate fairyland. The hostess was invisible, but received the congratulations of her guests (amongst whom were Sir James and Lady Dormer, and Sir Arthur and Lady Collins) from behind a screen placed in the last of a suite of brilliantly-illuminated reception-rooms.

INDIA IN "THE WHITEHALL REVIEW."

THE coming week marks the commencement of a new financial year for India, and the anxiously-expected announcement of the official "rate of exchange, which presages its advent, is one of the utmost interest to the Anglo-Indian world. True it is that the Indian official nominally receives for his services a fixed monthly salary; but the rate of exchange, which regulates the purchasing power of the rupee in which it is paid, renders it in point of actual value, not a fixed, but a surely, and not always slowly, diminishing amount. To realise how keenly this is felt, especially by those of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India and such other appointments as carry but small pay, it must be remembered that when the present rates of salaries were decided on the rupee was the approximate equivalent of two shillings sterling, whereas at the present moment the commercial equivalent of it is a fraction under one shilling and fourpence—so that one pound sterling, which then cost about ten rupees, is at the present moment worth fifteen. Hence the Anglo-Indian comes to regard the official rate of exchange as a sort of pecuniary barometer, and its rise or fall as an indication of the value of the income during the coming year to be enjoyed by him, and his, the latter, if they be at Home, being by no means a less important consideration than the former. The present announcement, therefore, that on the 1st prox. the value of the rupee falls officially upwards of a fifteenth of what it has been during the past twelve months, whatever it may mean to the highly-paid official, who at the first sign of summer-heat betakes himself to the cooler comfort of the hill-tops, where he and his belongings can live and work in ease and contentment, foretells a harder struggle than ever for the poorer paid official slaving away in the plains, whose every spare rupee has to go Home for the education and support of the little ones.

According to the last-received reports from India the numbers of semi-starving natives who are seeking employment on relief works are as follow:—Bengal, 5,000; Rajputana, 35,000; Madras, 38,000; Bombay, 13,000; and Burma, 27,000. In Madras alone the number has risen by 3,000 during the week, and Government has been urgently appealed to to arrange for wells to be dug, at any cost, for the use of the natives, who are at present driven to drink any filthy water they can procure, a practice which cannot fail to produce a cholera epidemic in many parts.

The officers of the Viceregal Government commence their annual exodus to the Hills this week, and Lord Roberts, who returned from his inspection of the troops in Burma, has also gone up to Simla. It is not expected that Lord Lansdowne will arrive there till towards the end of next next month.

Sir A. Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, comes home on leave next month, and Mr. Tawney has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

The Volunteer Conference, the main proposals before which we have already touched upon, and which does not appear to have been much of a success, ended on the 25th ult.—in a dinner. If rumour speaks truly, the Military Department will now be called upon to make as exhaustive an epitome as possible of the numerous and very divergent views of its members, which will then be duly docketed, pigeonhold, and carefully preserved, among the archieves of the Empire.

The re-distribution of troops on the North-West Frontier is another subject which will shortly be laid before a "conference," of which Sir James Browne and Sir W. Lockhart will be two of the more important members. We trust that when it assembles the question of ferries on the Indus, the importance of which has of late been more than once impressed upon Government, will meet with the consideration it deserves. Few who have not tried it have any idea of the difficulty of the transit of such a river, which near Rajanpore and Dera Gazi Khan, just opposite the entrance to the Chachur Pass to the Pishin Valley, flows over a perfectly level desert of sand, and changes its course daily, thus rendering navigation exceedingly difficult just where a concentration of troops might be required. Engineers have shown how the stream can be permanently trained and directed: and our experiences during the late Afghan war plainly enough showed how terribly inconvenient the river's present mode of behaviour can be.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

DURING the last month I have been receiving from India and other parts of the world a great many communications with reference to the remarks in *Truth* of February 18 upon the treatment of the Uncovenanted Service. As few of my correspondents add anything to the facts which I then stated, I do not publish the letters, but it would be well that Lord Cross should understand that there exists a keen and general sense of injury on this subject, and a strong feeling that the appointment of Sir John Gorst's Committee was a farce. This opinion seems to be fully justified, not only by what I have already said in regard to the leave rules, but also with respect to the payment of pension at a depreciated rate of exchange.

As an instance of this grievance, I have been favoured with a correspondence relative to the case of one of the many officers appointed prior to 1863 under the pension rules then in force. By these rules, the officer to whom this correspondence referred was entitled to a pension of "5,000 Rupees or £500" In 1863, the power of drawing the pension in England was given, and, either then or subsequently, a rule came into force fixing the minimum rate of payment at 1s. 6d. per rupee. On retiring, the officer to whom I refer receives his 5,000 rupees at the rate of 1s. 9d.—*i. e.*, he receives £437. 0s. 10d. He demands £500. Lord Cross appeals to the rules in regard to exchange, and points out that by his original terms of agreement the pensioner could now draw his pay in London. "Then," replies the officer, "pay me £500 at Calcutta." "No," is the reply. "You are entitled to 5000 rupees or £500. We elect to pay you 5,000 rupees."

Now, as a matter of legal technicality, it may be that the Government has the right to offer either 5,000 rupees or £500, whichever suits it best, though it is just as easy, to argue that the other party has a right to claim either 5,000 rupees or £500, whichever suits 'him' best. But my view is that the State, in its dealings with its servants, ought not to take its stand on legal technicalities, but on strict equity. There cannot be the slightest doubt that at the time of the original contract, it was understood on both sides that this gentleman was to have £500, or its equivalent. The Government ought, therefore, to pay him £500, or its equivalent.

An officer writes to me from the Army and Navy Club that he has heard that all ranks of the 2nd Essex Regiment were pleased at the idea of going to India, and he adds that "there is no regiment abroad that would not willingly take their place if they had the chance." Very likely. But my correspondent does not mean to tell me I suppose, that the 2nd Essex, or any other regiment abroad, would rather go to India than come home? I can readily understand that any regiment would rather be in India than in a desolate hole like Cyprus, but it will hardly be contended that this affords any justification for keeping a regiment on foreign service for thirty-four years out of forty-two.

INDIA AND THE SILVER CRISIS.

MR. A. COTTERELL TUPP read a paper on Monday, 26th ult., before the East India Association, at the Westminster Town Hall, on "The effects on the finances and commerce of India of the fall in the gold value of silver."—Major General Sir W. Davies presided over a numerous attendance. The lecturer, who was formerly Accountant-General to the Government of India, in the course of an historical sketch of the fluctuations in the value of silver, traced the shrinkage to the cessation of the bi-metallic arrangement in France which had existed from 1802 to 1872. During that period any person could take silver to the French Mint and have it coined into silver currency or be paid for it in gold coins at the rate of 15½ to 1. Since 1872 the fluctuations in the value of silver have been caused upwards by the expectation of American legislation in the direction of freer coinage of silver, and downwards by the disappointment of those hopes. In discussing the effects of the depreciation, Mr. Tupp showed that it seriously disorders the taxation and finance of the Indian Government, mulcts the official and salaried classes of one-third of their income, and handicaps and confuses Indian trade. The total sum remitted by the Government of India to England for home charges, &c., from 1871 to 1891 was £282,000,000, and the actual loss on this was £66,000,000. This Mr. Tupp characterised as a tribute unjustly exacted by England from India, a burden which should be at once removed. Nothing, he insisted, stood in the way of a speedy and entire deliverance from all the financial troubles and misfortunes which beset the British Eastern Empire but the obstinacy and prejudice of the British nation in preventing America and France from at once restoring silver to its proper value by a stroke of the pen.—An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Leslie Probyn, Mr. G. Seton, and Major-General A. Phelps took part, the latter urging that India's principal financial troubles were due to her borrowing in gold and binding herself to repay in the same valuable metal. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his address.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 29.

13th Hussars—Capt W C Smithson is seconded for service on the Staff.

15th Hussars—Capt C W W de Vere Beauclerk retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Supernumerary Capt J. R. P Gordon to be Capt, vice C W W de Vere Beauclerk.

19th Hussars—Sec Lieut W R P Stapleton-Cotton, from 18th Hussars, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut H R Grafton, resigned.

21st Hussars—Lieut. C J Clerk is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J P Steel (late Bengal), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut A C Wombwell resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut E Milner is seconded for service on the Staff. Gent Cadet the Hon G. G. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut vice J W Smith-Neill, appointed Adjt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Qmster and Honorary Capt W Holohan retires on retired pay. Garrison Sergt-Maj F Pidgeon to be Qmster, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Capt W Holohan.

STAFF.

Lieut-Col and Col E Cunningham, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Col on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Lieut-Col and Col W H Ross, Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg-Col A F Bradshaw, C B, to be Surg-Maj-Gen, vice W Thomson, M B, retired.

Brigade Surg-Lieut-Col C H Y Godwin to be Surg-Col vice A F Bradshaw, C B.

Surg-Lieut-Col P L Kilroy, to be Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col, vice C H Y Godwin.

Surg-Capt R H Penton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Half-Pay—The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols:—W G Collis, from the Queen's (Royal Surrey Regt); H H A Cameron, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

MEMORANDA.

The following promotions take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. B. Harman, K.C.B., Military Secretary to the Com-in-Chief at Headquarters:—Maj-Gen. A G M Moore to be Lieut-Gen.; Col R Whigham, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Maj-Gen.

Lieut-Col. R Auld is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service as a Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen.

Lieut-Col W C Collis, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—E F Hood, the South Wales Borderers, and E C Bayley, the Camaronians (Scottish Rifles).

Reserve of Officers.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt L H Martin, late Maj and Hon Lieut-Col, 3rd Batt, the King's Own (Yorkshire Lt. In), and Lieut J. S. McConnochie.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created in Hongkong the other day, says a local paper, by the disappearance of Lo Hok-pang, the Chinese comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the medium through whom the dealings of the bank with Chinese banks were carried on. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has suffered to the extent of five lakhs of dollars, and two of the Chinese banks have closed their doors. Lo Hok-pang was supposed to be one of the wealthiest men in the Colony. His present whereabouts are unknown. Although the report has not yet been published, it is understood that the committee appointed to consider the advisability of raising a Hongkong Colonial loan and the best means of doing so, have recommended the abandonment of the proposal. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary stated that, although H. E. the Governor was not in accord with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, he did not propose to press the matter further.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Dean of Westminster and Mrs. and Miss Bradley are staying at the Hotel Cap d'Antibes. The Dean has just returned from Egypt, which he has visited for the first time, and which he declares surpasses in interest and impressiveness anything he could have imagined from the descriptions and photographs. The Dean possesses in Mrs. Bradley a lady admirably fitted to fulfil the semi-ecclesiastical, semi-social "role" expected from the successor of Lady Augusta Stanley. The Dean himself, it is rumoured, in co-operation with his daughter, has enriched the "Guide Book Library" with an excellent new guide to Westminster Abbey, published some time ago as a "Pall Mall" extra. Mrs. Woods, the Dean's married daughter, is the authoress of "A Village Tragedy," which on its appearance attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention, and had a considerable run. Miss Bradley has developed a remarkable histrionic faculty, and has organised a regular dramatic company, which devotes itself to producing and acting plays for Charitable purposes and the entertainment of the poor. Mrs. Bradley herself is said to exercise a strict censorship over the plays selected.

C. M. Pitman, who this year filled the stroke thwart in the Oxford Eight, is a "fresher," having come up from Eton to New College last term. He had an excellent record at school. In 1890 he won the School Pairs with Lee, and rowed No. 3 in the eight at Henley. Last year he won the sculling at Eton, and rowed No. 6 in the eight. This eight did remarkably well at Henley in the Ladies Plate, beating Trinity Hall and Radley, and only suffering defeat from Balliol by a few yards in the final heat. On going up to the university he was installed as stroke of one of the trial eights, and although his crew lost, his form was so promising that he was tried as stroke of the 'Varsity Eight, and has given every satisfaction. For so young an oarsman he rows a remarkably clean and powerful stroke, and bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his elder brother, F. J. Pitman, the famous Cambridge stroke of 1884-5-6, who snatched a victory from the Dark Blues in 1888 after one of the most sensational finishes on record.

Princes and Princesses are but human, and the first thing Prince George and Princesses Maude and Victoria did on arriving at the Cap Martin, was to rush down through the pine woods to the rocky sea shore to enjoy the free breezes from the blue Mediterranean. It was noticed, however, that after that the conduct of the young people became far more decorous. They drove out in the afternoon, and in the morning the Princesses sat and worked or read in a favorite little kiosk in the hotel grounds overlooking the sea. The Prince of Wales, who is said to be a little bored with the strict domesticity observed at the Cap Martin (within easy telephone of Monte Carlo, by-the-way), sometimes smoked his cigar there, or walked over to Mentone with Prince George.

Mr. Hafner, the Prince of Wales's courier, was next to the royalties, by far the most important personage at the Hotel Cap. He is a small, dark complexioned Austrian, with a slight black moustache, and has been the Prince of Wales's body servant for eight years. Most telegrams and letters pass through his hands, and he is the chief medium of communication between the Prince and the outer world. He is stationed all day close to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and is in pretty constant request. Mr. Hafner is an extremely urbane and discreet person. He gives himself no airs and graces and is very quiet and obliging to every one. He is never flurried, but his face bears traces of the incessant wear and tear of responsibility. There are a dozen royal servants in the Prince's suite, not one of whom speaks French, and Mr. Hafner has enough to do to keep every one contented, royalties included.

The late Mr. Goring Thomas came of a very good family, being a brother of the late Mr. Freeman Thomas, of Ratton, in the county of Sussex, who married a daughter of the late Lord Hampden, the present owner of Ratton. Mr. Goring Thomas's nephew is well-known in the cricketing world, having been captain of the Eton eleven, and since represented Cambridge University and Sussex at the same pursuit. Ratton was unfortunately burnt down a few weeks ago. Nevertheless its owner is standing for the county in the Tory interest, though rumour asserts that his political views have since his canvass undergone a very sensible modification.

Mr. Thomas was only forty-one, but he has been in the front rank of English composers for ten years past, and there was every reason to expect some still greater productions from his pen than those which he has already contributed to enrich musical art. Mr. Thomas was born near Eastbourne, and was educated at Haileybury School, later on studying music in Paris. At the Royal Academy of Music he was one of the most diligent students, as may be imagined from the fact that his first cantata, the "Sun Worshippers," was given at Norwich Festival in 1881. "Esmeralda" followed at Covent Garden two years later, and may be characterised as the most prominent success of the recent works of any English composer. "Nadeshda" was finished in 1885. Mr. Goring Thomas has published several songs, but it is by his operas that he will be best remembered.

Mr. Philip Beresford-Hope means to turn his Kentish patrimony into money. At the death of his father, whose "Batavian grace" was the subject of one of Lord Beaconsfield's historic sneers, Mr. Beresford-Hope came into the superb property of Bedgebury, in the Tunbridge Wells district, extending to more than eight square miles of the loveliest country in Kent, with a great old house, lately restored in the French style, and two thousand five hundred acres of woods. The agricultural rental, £4,200 a year, is not sufficient to keep up Bedgebury, so the whole place wants a new owner. There has been no such estate offered for sale in Kent since Lord Hillingdon bought Wilderness, near Sevenoaks, from Lord Camden's trustess for £180,000. It is worth noting that the late Mr. Beresford-Hope, one of Lord Camden's trustees advocated this sale, which was ordered by Mr. Justice Chitty, in spite of the opposition of Lord Camden's uncles.

The late Dr. Charles Meymott Tidy, the official analyst to the Home Office, and medical officer of health for Islington, will be remembered not only for his valuable reports with reference to our London water, but also for his skill as a toxicologist. Mr. Tidy's chemical knowledge was brought into play in the Walthamstow mystery, as well as in other celebrated poisoning cases. In personal appearance Mr. Tidy was rather short, clean shaven and with long dark hair. In his lectures as Professor of Chemistry at the London hospital and elsewhere, his bright animated manner soon made him a favorite with his student hearers. Some important manuals on chemistry and forensic medicine will serve to keep his name alive.

Mr. Thomas Pratt Wills, Secretary of the Portsea Island Building Society, who has been committed for trial on the charge of misappropriating over £70,000, was co-respondent in the divorce case of Thornley vs. Thornley and Wills, heard at the beginning of the present month. He was then stated to be seventy-four years of age. Damages were asked for against him, but the jury assessed none. Sir Charles Butt, however, pointed out that "legally" the petitioner was entitled to some, and suggested one farthing, which amount the jury assessed. At the trial he did not appear, Mrs. Thornley, in her evidence, stating that he was prevented from attending owing to the "smash up" of his building society.

Mr. Evelyn Abbot, the second volume of whose "History of Greece" is now out, is a Balliol don, who in his youth was a great athlete, but whom an unhappy stroke of paralysis now obliges to go about to lecture in a carriage. Infirmity has not, however, lessened Mr. Abbot's geniality, and he is popular enough with the Balliol undergrades. His ancient history lectures do not indeed draw like those of Mr. Pelham. He has a knack of being, perhaps, too general and diffusive for the schools. But not to be a crammer is a fault on the right side and Mr. Abbot, as his books show, understands his subject thoroughly.

Lord Poulett, whose case was tried in the Court of Chancery the other day has attracted public attention before in connection with Lord Hinton, who claims to be his son. Lord Poulett repudiates the connection, and the matter is likely to give rise to lively litigation in the future. The noble earl in question has so far been a fortunate man as to be the youngest of four brothers and yet to have succeeded to his present title and estates. From a social point of view he can hardly be said to have been felicitous in the three marriages he has contracted. Lord Hinton is a great performer on street organs, and was not altogether unsuccessful as a professional clown.

That "picturesqueness" of the House of Lords, to which Mr. Chamberlain so complimentarily referred the other night, may possibly be enhanced in the future by the presence of a peer of color. When the late Earl of Stamford went out to the Cape some years ago he espoused a black domestic, by whom he was in due course presented with a dusky son. Whether that son becomes the future Earl remains to be settled by an action at law as the late Earl's brother, the Hon. William Grey claims the title and estates, which are not large, alleging informality in the deceased Earl's wedding, and consequent illegitimacy of his son.

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